The McKean Co. Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor.

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Having an experience of many years as a musical instructor she feels safe in assuring entire satisfaction.

TERMS—$10 per term of 24 lessons.

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Having opened a new Blacksmith Shop at the old stand formerly occupied by Chas. Keefer, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Work done *as ordered*, and at *bottom prices*.

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Is prepared to do all kinds of fashionable dress making in the latest styles and at short notice.

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This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in Northern Pennsylvania.

☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

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First Class in every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked and well kept Bar connected with the house. Rates reasonable.

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Located directly opposite the McK. & B. and B. N. Y. & P. R.R depots. The house has been recently rebuilt and newly furnished throughout, and is now a first class house.

OLEAN HOUSE.

OLEAN, N. Y.

Geo. Van Campen & Sons, *Proprietors.*

Centrally located, East side Main Street. First class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.

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Terrace, near Main St.,

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Rates Reduced to $2.00 per Day.

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SMETHPORT, PENN'A.

Alfred Sturdevant

is still at the old stand

In the BENNETT HOUSE,

and is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair-Dressing

in the highest style of the art.

A supply of COLLARS, CUFFS, and toilet goods constantly on hand.

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THE MINER JOB DEPARTMENT is supplied with a new Campbell Power Press and an Imperial Quarto Jobber, both of which are run by Steam Power. The office is supplied with the latest styles of Job and Fancy type, to which constant additions are made. It is the best equipped Job Office in Northern Pennsylvania. We have especial facilities for doing Druggists Label Printing, Legal Blank and Pamphlet work, and will not "take a back seat" for any city house, as to prices or quality of work.

C. V. GILLIS,

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FANCY GOODS, &C.

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House Painter and Decorator,

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in all styles done to order

BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT,
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imitated perfectly.

Kalsomining and Paper Hanging

in every style.

SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY

M. L. ARMSTRONG

Dealer in

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

SELECT POETRY.

THE EXPLORER.

LUCRECE.

Out of the unknown into the known
From the infinite sea to the sea of time
Cometh a voyager, sailing alone,
Steering with confidence all sublime
Straight to the land of joy and rest,
The tropic isle of his mother's breast.

Little he cares whether hail or ice
Shelter his shallop from wind or we;
Cotton or velvet, he saileth not—
Peasant or lord—they are nothing yet,
Crown for he did and scepter for hand
Are toys and playthings in his land.

Oh, but he finds out wonderful things!
The dome of his cradle high and wide;
The drowsy sense when the mother sings;
The swinging ebb of the outward tide,
Which comes here undreamed him seems
To drift him into the land of dreams!

Then while awake, from the plateau flat
In the mysterious realms of space
A soft, bright moon doth rise to him,
The tender round of his mother's face.
In this wide world finds he clearn on clearn,
As he sails round the rooms in the nursery arm.

Smiles and tears in your bonny eyes,
Shine and cloud on your coral lips,
Little explorer, out of the skies,
Searching out truth with your finger-tips!
You know not yet, as we old folks know,
There is nothing new in this world below!

Ah! what distrustful looks you cast—
Captain, who sailed from the unknown shore!
Rogue's eyes answer me: "Not so fast,
Filling my ears with your well-worn lore;
Baby or fairy or sprite or elf,
You'll find I am something new myself!"

—*Golden Rule.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Utilization of Waste Matters.

The strict economy of Nature, which never allows a particle of matter to be either wasted or lost, is so manifest that it could scarcely have escaped the attention of man; and so, when circumstances compel him, it is not surprising to see him putting in practice the lesson she has taught him, and striving to put every scrap to the best account. In China, owing to the crowded state of the population, this economical husbanding of material has, of necessity, long been in vogue; and to such an extent is it carried that what would be considered strict economy in Europe or America, would there be regarded as absolute waste. The same causes have been slowly operating to bring about a similar state of things in Europe. Thousands of materials that were but a few years ago thrown away as utterly useless are now carefully saved and turned to some account either for purposes of luxury or necessity. Hosts of costly products of distant climes can now be procured at home, at an insignificant expense, from the most unpromising sources. For instance, Science has evoked the most delightful perfumes from the most offensive refuse, and extracted dyes of the most gorgeous hues from a most unlikely looking material—pitchy-black tar. Accidental discoveries, no less than active researches, are continually transforming some article comparatively worthless into something else that stands high in commercial estimation, and supplementary factories are gradually springing up to utilize the by-products of others. So numerous are the discoveries that something useless may be converted into something useful, and so rapidly does one follow in the wake of another that it is difficult to keep pace with them. Scarcely a scientific exchange reaches us that does not contain the announcement of some such fact, and the details of the process by which the result may be reached. Here, for example, before us, in the current number of the *Echo Industriel*, we have a description of the method by which the straw is extracted from manure heaps to be subsequently utilized (after cleaning and drying) as a cheap bedding for horses and cattle, packing for glass, crockery, etc., but more especially for making paper pulp, to which it is said to be peculiarly adapted; since, saturated with urine and allowed to ferment, ammonia is evolved, which aids in seperating the fibers, and reduces the need of using stronger and costlier alkalies to a minimum. After extracting the straw the remaining manure is sold for the usual purposes. The simple machinery for doing all this is the invention of an American resident of Paris. Much of the false hair worn by the fair sex of Europe and America is derived from sources that would make the wearers stand aghast were they to learn the facts. From a late report on the commerce of Swatow (China) we learn that a large export trade in hair, gathered in the stalls of barbers, sprang up in 1873, during which year 141 piculs (18,800 pounds) worth 2,904 taels ($4,300) were shipped to Europe. In 1875 the exports of this refuse arose to 1,000 piculs, with a value of over $35,000, certainly a remarkable industry to be created at such a distant point to supply the demands of a caprice of fashion.

To chemistry modern perfumery is perhaps more indebted than any art that ministers to the luxury of life. It is commonly supposed that all floral essences are the product of distillation; nothing could be a greater mistake; nearly every perfume of the toilet bottle or sachet of the mouchoir case is the product of waste matters—some of them odorless, others most intensely nauseus and disgusting. Many a fair maiden damps her brow with the "Extract of Millefleurs," innocent of the knowledge that its essential ingredient is derived from the drainage of the cow-house! The perfumed toilet soap is scented, and confectionery flavored, with oil of bitter almonds artificially prepared by the action of nitric acid on the fetid oil of gas-tar. The pure "fruit sirups" of some of the soda water venders are made from factitious oils that chemists have learned how to produce. Singularly enough, too, the latter are usually derived from substances of disgusting odor. The oil of pine-apples is obtained from a product of the action of putrid cheese on sugar, or by making a soap with butter and distilling it with alcohol and sulphuric acid. The peculiarly fetid substance called "fusel oil" serves as a base for several artificial flavors; thus, distilled with sulphuric acid and acetate of potash it gives oil of pears; with sulphuric acid and bichromate of potash the product is oil of apples. And so, too, by other means known to the chemist, refuse corks are made to yield cascaca of mignonette, attar of pe[illegible], oil of melons, and the wood of the willow tree to part with oil of wintergreen indistinguishable from the genuine article."—The fact, well known to the schoolboy, that by the action of sulphuric acid on starch, sawdust, woody fiber, etc., a saccharine substance called "glucose," or grape sugar, is produced, has not by any means been lost sight of in this country, notwithstanding the low price of cane sugar. Extensive works for the manufacture of this article are located in one of the largest cities of the western part of the State, and almost every day one or two car loads arrive, occasionally consigned to Europe, but oftener to the various brewers of the city and vicinity, and to extensive dealers in molasses.—All these matters show a direct application of science to an industrial purpose, and imply a knowledge of the deepest investigation into organic chemistry.

One of the most singular discoveries in the history of agricultural chemistry is due wholly to the French. Sheep draw from the land on which they graze a large quantity of potash, which is eventually excreted from the skin along with the sweat. It was shown by Chevreul that this peculiar potash compound ("suint") forms at least one-third of the weight of raw merino wool; while it constitutes about 15 per cent. of the weight of the fresh fleece. As it is easy to extract the "suint" by mere emersion in water, the wool manufacturers can readily produce more or less concentrated solutions, from which the potash may be recovered by appropriate treatment. The development of this new industry is principally due to MM. Maumene and Rogelet, whose process, in operation at most of the great seats of wool manufacture, is very simple. They evaporate the solutions to dryness, and place the residuum in retorts, and distill it very much the same as coal is distilled at gas works. The result is that while much gas is evolved which can be used for lighting the factory, and much ammonia is expelled which can be collected and used in many ways, there remains a product consisting of carbonic, sulphate, and chloride of ptassium. These salts are separated by the usual method and pass into commerce. While on the subject of animal refuse, we may refer to the manner in which certain dead animals are utilized in France. Every portion of a dead dog, for instance, is converted to some use; it is boiled down for the fat, the skin is sold to glovers, and the bones go to make "superphosphate." In Paris the carcass of a horse is worth more than elsewhere, inasmuch as the working classes eat the best portions of the flesh. The hair is a well-known refuse used by the upholsterer; the hide goes to the tanner to make thick leather for bank ledgers, etc.; the intestines make coarse gut-strings for wheel bands and lathes; the fat, which from a well-conditioned horse amounts to 60 lbs., finds a ready market; the hoofs are used either by turners or makers of Prussian blue, and the bones go to manufacturers of ivory black and to turners. Even the putrid flesh is allowed to breed maggots, which are sold to fatten fowls. The final residue is used by rat catchers to trap their prey, and the skin of the captured rat finds a ready sale among furriers on account of its delicate fur. A statement that has frequently gone the rounds of the papers to the effect that most of the "kid" gloves of commerce are made from the skin of this rodent is probably untrue, since its small size would preclude its use for anything but gloves for children.

The great meat-packing establishments of the West afford examples of the extreme refinement to which the utilization of by-products may be carried. Not a scrap of the slaughtered animal is wasted. Every portion fit for food (even to the heart and liver) is pickled and packed and most, if not all, of it exported to Europe. The fat, hoofs, horns, hides, tails, hair, and bones find a ready sale in this Market, for various purposes in the industrial arts; and the final products usually reach us in the form of dried blood and bone-black, for the use of the sugar refiner and the agriculturist.

Until within comparatively a recent period it had become a serious question as to what use should be made of the slag which is produced in such quantities during the smelting of iron ore: human ingenuity at length solved the problem, and produced from this intractable material a white, flocculent substance known as "mineral wool," which at once found numerous applications in the arts. Within the last few years no industry, perhaps, has made greater strides than that of paper making, both as regards the materials of its manufacture and the applications of the product. Paper wheels for railway cars, paper chimney-pots for dwelling houses, and paper plates and teacups for the temporary use of travelers, must suffice as illustrations.

Of course it would be impossible within the limits of so short an article to refer to any more than a few of the more prominent examples of the use of refuse. We have intentionally omitted very many; but the few that we have given will serve the purpose we have in view of showing to how great an extent civilization is daily adding to the useful products of the world, both by economizing its resources and calling forth new ones by the aid of chemistry.—*Scientific American.*

Are Advertisements Read?

Hon. John Forsyth, the veteran editor of the Mobile *Register*, used to tell a good story to illustrate the value of newspaper advertising, as a means of getting before the public whenever you wished it to know of your wants or wares.

"Mr. Forsyth was accidentally drawn into a discussion of this subject with a sententious friend, who expressed emphatic doubts that an advertisement benefitted anyone's business at all, that closest reader of the columns of the counted remark: "It's all money given to the aid of the newspapers. Nobody reads my advertisement, or thinks of it, or looks after it, except your foreman and collector."

Forsyth replied: "Let us test the truth of your assertion. Sit down and write out an advertisement such as I dictate, and we will put it in the smallest type the case contain, and insert it in the remotest corner of the *Register* that you can select."

The next morning there appeared in agate, without a bit of display, and in the most out-of-the-way place in the paper, the following:

WANTED—To buy a dog. Apply at No.—Blank Street.

The contract was that in case the "ad" was a "success," the merchant was to pay Forsyth $5 and treat to wine and oysters. If it failed to meet the eyes of parties with merchantable canines, the editor was to pay the merchant $5 and set up a supper for the two.

During the day of the first appearance of his experiment, the merchant called at the Register office several times. He looked as though he was in trouble, appeared nervous, looked over his shoulder like one who is pursued by a terrible bore or persistent dun. Finally, late in the evening he met his editorial friend, and before the latter had time to open his mouth, the merchant said, hurriedly and excitedly, "For Heaven's sake leave that advertisement out of your evening edition. There's $5 for it, and $5 more to pay you for saying No.—Blank street has got a dog. Let's go and get the oysters; I'm nearly worried to death."

History of Diptheria.

The ravages of this disease in this country make it a subject of painful interest. By unprofessional persons it is generally supposed to be of modern origin. Dr. E. R. Mazon has written a series of papers on the disease, which have appeared in the *Journal of Chemistry*, from one of which we make the following extract: "Diptheria is believed to have originated in Egypt, more than two thousand years ago. It prevailed in Egypt and Asia Minor, from which it extended during the first five hundred years, and hence was early called Egyptian or syriac disease. But upon its extending into the south of Europe, the Greek designation became the more general one; and though objectionable, as not indicating directed its pathology, it has been retained, together with the Egyptian or *Syriac*. Having invaded Europe, the disease appeared at Rome A. D. 330; and being akin to the plagues, of which it may be a remote modication, having had the same origin, with some similar characteristic, and being, like it and maligant typhus, highly contagious disease, in its fifteen hundred years' transit on the continent of Europe, affected mainly rural districts and garrisoned towns. It had extended to Holland, in which it was an epidemic, in 1337: to Paris, in 1771, having prevailed more extensively in France in 1818 and 1825, and in England and the United States from 1856 to 1860, and more or less since."

Cremation.

From an Interview with Miss Emma Abbott, the Singer.

"When did this love for cremation first spring up in your heart?" asked the writer, as Miss Abbott paused in an excess of enthusiasm.

"Having always had this—unreasonable, if you will—horror of the grave, I long ago tried to invent a substitute.—When I was in Paris, two years since, cremation was the topic of discussion, but I thought then it was a long and tedious process. My experience in Washington has taught me just the contrary. A short hour or two and this receptacle of decay is changed into an inoffensive object, if not into 'a thing of beauty and joy forever.' And so cheap. Why, Dr. Lemoyne told me $15 would cover all the cost, and I gave him an order to burn me as soon as I was dead. That he can't do, however, for my friends won't hear of such a thing, and scold me well for my fancies on the subject. I'm in the right, nevertheless. What's $15 compared to the price of a burial in a costly coffin in a fashionable cemetery? And, then, how unsightly that costly coffin becomes when you have lain in it awhile. Both cleanliness and economy, you see, are in favor of cremation, and if I have my way I shall give my body to be burned after death."

A negro minister who married rather sooner after the death of his wife than some of the sisters thought proper and becoming, excused himself as follows:—"My dear brederen and sisters, my grief was greater than I could bear. I turned every way for peace and comfort, but none came. I searched de scriptures from Ginisee to Rebelation; still found plenty promises to de widder, but nary one to de widderer. So I took it dat de good Lord didn't waste sympathy on a man when it was in his power to comfort hisself, and habin' a first-rate chance to marry in de Lord, I did so, an' would do so again. Besides, brederen, I consider poor Patsey was jess as ded as she wo'd ever be."

An Interesting Incident of the Civil War.

BY W. W. H. DAVIS, A. M.

Although the stirring events of our late wonderful civil war have passed into history, many things which had an important bearing on it are imperfectly understood. In the great episodes of the world men do not always receive credit according to their deserts. We often find it to be the case that the wisest policy is the suggestion of a subordinate, who is sure to be robbed of the honor due him; and not infrequently the man who leads public opinion with great ideas sees in after years, a plodding follower bear away the palm to which he was entitled.

When the civil war broke out hardly one public man in the North appreciated the magnitude of the struggle we were entering upon. About ninety-nine men in every hundred believed, or pretended to believe, that the South was not in dead earnest, but only meant a little harmless braggadocio, and that one good, hearty scream of Uncle Sam's eagle would frighten away all hostile gatherings on the other side of the line. The hundredth man, if he saw in the near future a speck of war, was not willing to believe it to be bigger than one's hand. He was one of the "Ninety-days" men, and could not persuade himself to allow more than that length of time to put down the "unpleasantness." A number of the latter class maintained the belief that the trouble would be "fixed up" after a little blood had been drawn. But hardly a man reflected that the Southern people were our own countrymen, made of the same stuff as ourselves, and that conflicting ideas, of long standing, had, by almost mutual consent, been referred to the tribunal of last resort.

Fortunately for the country there was one statesman, one of the constitutional advisers of President Lincoln, who watched events with the keenest anxiety, and appreciated the real situation of affairs. He early predicted a long and bloody conflict of arms, and besought the rulers of the country to gird up its loins and put on its armor for the struggle.—There were not a few who took umbrage because he could not see a silver lining to every cloud that lowered over the country. This man, who looked beyond passing events into the coming future, was General Simon Cameron, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of War. He early tried to educate those who sat around the council table with him up to his own views, but could not. Had his views prevailed, the first call for troops would have been made for 500,000 men, to serve for three years or during the war, instead of a beggarly 75,000 for three months. I need not argue, that had this large body of troops been put into the field in the spring and early summer of 1861, it would have given the Government great advantage in the conflict. It would have been well for the country had the wise advice of the War Secretary prevailed.

General Cameron was ahead of public opinion, and of the Government, in another very important particular. Many months before it became the settled policy of the Administration, he suggested the employment of negro troops. He had been in favor of it from the breaking out of the war, and whatever credit belongs to this part of Mr. Lincoln's war policy should be reflected upon General Cameron. The wisdom of it is at least an open question, but if honor pertains to the first advocate of negro troops it should go where it belongs. It was over a year before others gave shape to his views, but this fact cannot rob him of the paternity of the policy.

In his report of the operations of the army for 1861, General Cameron embodied a paragraph of some length strongly recommending the employment of negro troops. When his report was submitted to the Cabinet this feature was deemed objectionable and was stricken out.—I believe the President even disapproved it. How many votes it received in council, I do not know. The war secretary was ahead of the times and his fellows, and this new policy was obliged to stand back until those who had the authority to put it into operation were educated up to the proper level. It was so distasteful to the administration, that the whole matter was kept a profund secret; and it was not known until a month afterward that such a recommendation had been made. There were many honest patriots at that day, who would not consent to wage war against the South with all its stern reality, and such a proposition would have shocked them. When the country had become prepared for it, and General Cameron's views had been endorsed and carried out, and the country had a black army in the field, more than one public man stepped forward to claim the credit of the policy.

General Cameron held to his views about the employment of negro troops in spite of their unpopularity. With him they had become settled convictions and he did not hesitate to express them at fitting opportunities. The first public occasion when this was done, was in November, 1861, before the meeting of Congress. During that fall George D. Prentice, the distinguished editor of the Louisville *Journal*, spent much time at Washington, and his well-known Union sentiments made him the lion of the hour. He received both social and political acknowledgement. One evening, toward the last of November, his friend, Colonel John W. Forney, then clerk of the House of Representatives, gave to Mr. Prentice an entertainment at his house, to which a number of gentlemen, prominent in social, political and military circles, were invited to meet the distinguished Kentuckian. Among these were General Cameron, Secretary of War, and other members of the Cabinet. To this banquet the writer, whose brigade then lay on Meridian Hill, had the honor to be invited, and was present. A couple of hours were delightfully spent in the interchange of courtesies, friendly discussion of the war and army movements and less important chit-chat, when the company was invited out to the supper room. Here, around Colonel Forney's well-filled board, began the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" which rounded off the festivities of the evening.—The presence of such a distinguished personage as the Secretary of War, could not be allowed to pass unnoticed, and so General Cameron was toasted, and he made a brief speech in response, one that electrified the room.

Robt. J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury under President Polk, had already been toasted, and in his reply expressed fear for the success of our arms. He was a Southern man, understood the character of the Southern people, and was satisfied of their determined earnestness. In his remarks he made use of the expression—"*If we succeed.*" When the Secretary of War was called up, after a few words of reference to the war and the perilous situation of the country, he took up the expression of Mr. Walker, and said that "we cannot, and will not fail." He stated that men were pouring into the capitol by thousands; enumerated the vast resources of the Government, and said that if all else failed the negroes who were now slaves, making bread for their masters in the field, would be liberated with the promise of taking up arms in defense of their liberties.—General Cameron used these words with great emphasis: "*Why, we will whip them with their own negroes.*" The whole scene is deeply impressed upon the mind of the writer, and can never be effaced. He was standing close by, and looking full in the face of the speaker, and when he uttered the emphatic words quoted above, *he looked terribly in earnest.* This little speech produced a tremendous sensation among the guests, and had a chilling effect on the festive scene. The countenances of those present plainly that the sentiments were received with something akin to disgust by the whole company; and I do not believe there was a man in the room, besides the bold speaker, who subscribed to the doctrine uttered. The speech came nearer to wa clap of thunder in a clear sky," than anything I had ever witnessed. There was a muttered condemnation by the company, and some verbal dissent, while Colonels Forney, the host of the evening, looked, if he did not speak, his opposition.

Caleb Smith, of Indiana, also a member of Lincoln's cabinet, rose immediately to denounce the doctrine of his colleague. In his opinion it was monstrous, indeed, by a civilized people and would not be sanctioned by the President or his cabinet. He was excited and said many things that time did not verify. After those present had somewhat recovered from the stunning blow, there was a general wish that the speech would not be made public, and it was not, at least until long afterward, when such sentiments were no longered tabooed. The reporters present were requested to say nothing about it, and their notice of the little gathering in the papers the next day neither mentioned the presence of the Secretary of War nor his speech. With the full light of history turned upon the event mentioned, it hardly seems real, but public opinion is rapidly made and unmade in the crucible of revolution.

Honesty Rewarded.

George and Harry worked in the same shop; but as the working season was almost over, and there would be little work to do during the summer months, their employer informed them, as they settled up on Saturday evening, that he could only give one of them work hereafter. He said he was very sorry; but it was the best he could do. He told them both to come back on Monday morning, and that he would then decide on the one he wished to remain. So the young men returned to their boarding house a good deal cast down; for work was scarce, and neither knew where he could obtain a situation if he was the one to leave.

That evening, as they counted over their week's wages, Harry said to his friend:

"Mr. Wilson has paid me a quarter of a dollar too much."

"So he has me," said George, as he looked at his.

"How could he have made the mistake?" said Harry.

"Oh! he was very busy when six o'clock came and handing so much money, he was careless when he came to pay our trifle," said George, as he stuffed his into his pocket-book.

"Well," said Harry, "I am going to stop as I go to the post office and hand the money to him."

"You are wonderful particular about a quarter," said George. "What does he care about that trifle? Why, he would not come to the door for it if he knew what you wanted; and I'm sure you worked hard enough to earn it."

But Harry called, and handed his employer the money, who thanked him for returning it, and went into the house. Mr. Wilson had paid them each a quarter of a dollar too much on purpose to test their honesty.

So when Monday morning came, he seemed to have no difficulty in determining which one he would keep. He chose Harry, and intrusted the shop in his care for a few months while he was away on business, and was so well pleased with his management, that when work commenced in the fall, he gave him the position of superintendent.

Five years afterwards, Harry was Mr. Wilson's partner; and George worked in the same shop again, but as a common laborer.

Perhaps it is the honeymoon that is made of green cheese.

American Anthracite for Europe.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company have entered upon an enterprise which, if successful, must prove of great advantage to Eastern Pennsylvania. It is nothing less than to create a European market for American anthracite, a variety of coal practically unknown in Europe. To this end, the company's new steam collier, the Pottsville, sailed from Philadelphia April 4, for Havre, laden with the products of the Schuylkill mines, and apparatus for burning them, for the purpose of illustrating at the Paris Exhibition the advantages of this clean, hard coal for domestic and manufacturing uses. Samples of anthracite of all sizes, from pea coal to a single lump weighing 16,000 lbs., will be exhibited by this company, together with maps, drawings, plans, etc., showing the vast facilities for shipping the coal. For showing practically the use of anthracite in this country, the Pottsville carried a variety of cooking and heating stoves for the exhibition, and also one of the company's coal-burning locomotives. This engine was built by the company for actual freight locomotive, its peculiarity being a furnace designed for burning coal waste. The furnace grate, of sixty feet superficial, is composed of water tubes and intervening cast iron bars separated only three-sixteenths of an inch. The engine steams freely with coal dust fuel, which can be had at the mines so cheaply that this item of cost with engines of these engines hauling coal trains is said to be only three cents a mile. The same grate is said to burn larger sizes of coal as well as coal dust, and with great economy.—After the exhibition the engine is to be tendered to some European railway for a trial of its advantages there.

Type-Setting in Japan.

The first compositors of alphabetic writing are nowhere more complimentable shown than in a late pictorial number. The compositor stands within easy reach of every character he may have occasion to use in the case in a few hours. It is quite another matter where each word has a distinct character, as in China and Japan. A correspondent describing the offices of Japanese papers says that a full font of Japanese type comprises 40,000 characters, of which 3,000 are in constant use, and for 2,000 more there are frequent calls. The type is disposed about the composing room on racks, like those in a reading room, and the compositors walk up and down the isles setting type and taking exercise at once. With so many characters it is no wonder that Japanese proof readers have to be men of intelligence and high scholarship.

The impossibility of telegraphing single character words has kept this great instrument of civilization in foreign hands, and made it practically useless for the natives of China and Japan. To these the telephone is an especial blessing, which they are not slow to appreciate.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first quarter of the year is not the time of heavy railroad earnings, yet the Pennsylvania shows a very handsome increase for the first three months of 1878 over the same period of 1877. The increase in the net earnings of the eastern line is $267,720. Is ing at the rate of over half a million for the year, or over ten per cent. increase beyond the profits of last year. But the western lines, which even in 1876 only paid a nominal surplus to the company and in 1877 showed a deficit, this year bring in a net income to the Pennsylvania of $351,367. This shows an increase over 1877 on all lines of $916,693, which is at the rate of almost two millions and a half for the twelve months. Should this increase be kept up, and there is a probability that it will be more than sustained, the net earnings will reach the figures of the Centennial year and amount to four per cent. on the capital stock more than for 1871.—This is a more satisfactory showing than either of the other trunk lines have made.

The Use of the Lemon.

A piece of lemon bound upon a sore will relieve it in a day or so. It should be renewed night and morning. The free use of lemon juice and sugar will relieve a cough. A lemon eaten before breakfast every day or two will entirely prevent that feeling of lassitude peculiar to the approach of spring. Perhaps its most valuable property is its absolute power of detecting any of the injurious and even dangerous ingredients entering into the composition of so very many of the cosmetics and face-powders in the markets. Every lady should subject her toilet-powder to this test. Place a teaspoonful of the suspected powder in a glass and add the juice of a lemon. If effervescence takes place it is infallible proof that the powder is compounded, its use should be avoided, as it will ultimately injure the skin and destroy the beauty of the complexion.

An Anecdote of the Late Pope.

A beautiful anecdote of the late Pope, told by an English clergyman, is worthy the truly sweet and Catholic heart of him. Two English women, Protestants, on audience of the Pope, in the course of which he was withdrawing one, a convert of the Roman Catholic Church, lingered. The Pope, observing this, recalled her and asked her as she kneeled what she would ask. "The prayers of your Holiness," she said. "But my sister only here is not from proselytism and that we may not be separated by death." The Pope placing his hand upon her clasped hands replied: "Daughter, those who love God will not be separated in the next world!" Even Protestants can believe that Pius IX. was infallible in that utterance.—Boston *Transcript*.

SPLINTERS.

—Scranton has a debt of $476,000.

—There are only eight prisoners in the Lebanon jail.

—A Butler county judge has been sued for slander.

—There are ninety-seven miles of railroad in Wayne county.

—The nail factory at Northumberland pays its employees its orders.

—Cut worms are doing great injury to crops in Westmoreland county.

—The Huntingdon *Journal* invites a pawn-broker to that borough.

—There is a general revival among the iron works of Tamaqua.

—Bishop Howe is visiting the Episcopalian churches in the mining regions.

—Stober, the paper manufacturer of Lancaster county, pays his employees in gold.

—Connellsville borough, Crawford co., did not expend a penny last year for printing of any kind.

—The Harrisburg and Potomac railroad stockholders will meet at Newville on the 25th inst.

—It is proposed to improve the navigation of the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas rivers.

—The people of Wilkesbarre are petitioning the Postmaster-General for the delivery system.

—Tobacco will be planted in large quantities in Centre, Union and Snyder counties this season.

—Peter Herdic is not expected to entertain as sumptuously at Mionequa this season as he did last.

—It is a notable fact that deer are fast disappearing from their old "licks" in the Allegheny mountains.

—A man named Draker, 78 years of age, committed suicide in Crawford county because he had an incurable cancer.

—Petitions are being circulated in different parts of the State, asking Congress to pass the Southern Pacific railroad bill.

—Five hundred thousand tons of anthracite city is the amount agreed upon by the coal monopolists to be raised in May.

—Farmers in Lancaster county pay more attention to the cultivation of tobacco than they do to that of any of the cereals.

—Members of the Mollie Maguires are beginning to sue editors for libel who charge bad things to the order. How virtuous.

—The manufacture of lumber is an extensive business along the line of the old Portage railroad, Alleghony mountains.

—Work has been resumed at the Lackawanna coal-breakers, giving employment to 800 men, and direct support to 3,000 people.

—The sixth annual convention of the Cumberland County Sunday School Association will meet in Shippensburg, May 30th and 31st.

—They have discovered a deposit of silver in Lancaster county. There has always been an overproduction of *brass* in that region.

—Newbury, Cumberland county, a thriving borough, is without a constable, and there are few bachelors and no old maids in the place.

—In parts of Schuylkill county, miners and laborers are holding meetings in the woods from which appeals are sent out for work or bread.

—In nearly all the larger towns in the State excursion parties are being organized to visit Europe this summer, to be present at the Paris Exhibition.

—The railroad companies of the State, as a general thing, are paying off their employees, some of whom have received no wages since December last.

—The Bellefonte *Republican* says if the yield be equal to the *promise*, the yield of wheat in Centre county this season will be the largest ever harvested.

—There are miscreants in Cumberland county who gratify their foul natures by committing all manner of nusiances in and around township school houses.

—There are large quantities of cut logs in Clearfield county, which were not sent to the lumber mills because the price is too low to warrant the expense.

—For some reason unexplained, there are men and boys fatally and otherwise injured in the coal mines, at the present time, than has been the case for years.

—It is a notable fact that drinking is extensively indulged in by the women in the mining regions, the wives of miners, as a rule, being given to intoxication.

—Allegheny and Pittsburg are becoming famous for drunken affrays, in which knives and other deadly weapons are freely used. Occasionally a feeble old woman is the object of attack.

—Six attempts at burglary of stores and dwelling houses were made at Newport, Perry county, last week in one night. The work was evidently done by a "professional," whose tools were out of order.

—Four boys under ten years of age were arraigned in Pittsburg on Saturday for picking pockets, and had a number of silk handkerchiefs which were identified as stolen property. Is there a Fagin in Pittsburg?

—The Clinton *Republican* says that the remains of Judge Chisholm, son and daughter, who were murdered in Mississippi some time ago, will be interred in Cedar Hill Cemetery, near Selona, to-day. Rev. B. B. Hamlin will deliver the funeral oration.

—A member of the Mollie Maguires was arrested on Saturday while quietly engaged in a sawmill at Osceola, charged with participating in several murders. The tenacity with which the Mollies are being hunted down renders the situation of all members of that organization very uncomfortable.

—The marmoset, a small monkey having soft fur, hooked claws, and a long thick tail, which the Washington Troop captured at Pittsburg during the riots, is still in the residence of their captain in Williamstown township, and in a very healthy condition. This animal is thought to have been boxed up in a car on its journey to some of the Zoological gardens, but the rioters in their efforts to stop transportation enabled it to get out.

—Huntingdon has had a romantic marriage. Twenty years ago the parents of Miss Maggie Hunter, who resided near that place, objected to her marriage with W. W. Hicks. He went south and married and she married Mord. Massey, of Huntingdon. Something over a year ago Massey died, and Hicks (now a spiritualist) having lost his wife by death, when he heard of the death of Massey, returned to Huntingdon and renewed his suit.

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., May 2, 1878.

WILLIAM EVARTS, son of the Secretary of State, died at the residence of his father on Friday last, aged twenty-seven years. His funeral took place at Windsor, Vermont, on Monday.

PENNSYLVANIA is not likely to be much behind New York in encouraging the construction of pipe-lines. A general bill of the same nature as the one which is now a law in this State, passed one House of the Legislature at Harrisburg Tuesday. Competition is likely soon to be as lively as the competition in the general carrying trade already is.—Buffalo *Express*.

THE talk about removing Customs Collector Arthur, of New York, and asking Senator Conkling to suggest a successor, lacks probability. Senator Conkling on a previous occasion, indicated very clearly his opinion on that question. It was, that Messrs. Arthur and Cornell should not be removed until it was shown that they had done something to be removed for.

THE Pennsylvania House of Representatives has finally taken up the resolution fixing the 24th of May as the time for final adjournment, and after a lively discussion passed it. So the overworked members of the Legislature will have to sweat and toil on the Hill, cooped up in the old State house, for nearly a month from this date. It is a query with many persons why they are doomed to such severe punishment. Surely the present members are no wickeder than many who have preceded them. Let them reduce the working time to two days in the week. The balance of the time they can fish and play base ball.

The Truth of History.

The testimony to the persistence with which Gen. Cameron, while Secretary of War, urged the calling out of 500,000 volunteers for three years, instead of 75,000 for three months, and the emphasis with which he demanded that the slaves should be emancipated, armed and turned against their masters, is too abundant to need corroboration. But this corroboration we find eloquently expressed by Gen. W. W. H. Davis, in an article published in the Doylestown *Democrat*, and which is reproduced in the MINER to-day. Gen. Davis was an earnest Democrat, but one who loved country more than party, and in the early days of the war recruited a regiment, entered the field, and as a brave soldier served the nation faithfully. From his political standpoint we can understand the impression Gen. Cameron's declaration made upon his mind. It was at a time, too, when Gen. Patterson's soldiers, on the Potomac, were engaged in protecting the slave property of the rebels, and negroes were not permitted to enter our lines from the South. Gen. Davis' testimony is particularly valuable, because he has been repeatedly honored by the Democratic party, at one time receiving its nomination for the office of Auditor General, and he is therefore clearly disinterested. He explicitly states the facts in connection with the brave stand taked by Gen. Cameron at the outbreak of the rebellion, facts with which he became acquainted from personal observation.

"Specie Resumption."

The final completion of the project of Secretary Sherman—for resumption on January 1st or before—of the sale to the Syndicate of fifty million four-and-a-half per cent. bonds at a very fair price, shows conclusively that the credit of the United States—notwithstanding the adverse action of Congress—yet remains good, not only with our domestic bankers, but also with the large foreign houses of the Rothschilds, Morgan and others. By this transaction the Secretary becomes possessed of ample means to assure the final and complete success of resumption measures. The foreign trade balances also are doubly assuring to him, and the premium on gold is now merely nominal. The great dry goods house of Stewart & Co. have for some time resumed specie payments in all their small dealings, and just so soon as the small brokers of Wall street can be overcome, the last vestige of a premium in gold must at once disappear. Nobody desires save for mere curiosity to carry gold, and that curiosity will soon disappear. There certainly is no reason why any premium should exist on gold, and we think had it not been for the Silver bill it would have fallen from its own weight before this. This final consummation is devoutly to be wished, and we certainly cannot but compliment the Secretary of the Treasury on the sale: we presume from the fact that the foreign bankers have so large an interest in this operation, that it is intended to stop the influx of European bonds now tending so long a time this way. But the fact that our people have so easily absorbed all that have come—and the amount is said to be large—goes far to show that after all that has been done and said, our people yet have the greatest confidence in the honor of our national bonds. Europe, with its stupendous indebtedness, is again on the verge of a great war which, should it take place, would involve a still greater indebtedness. There is every reason, then, why our bonds should stand higher than any in the world, and so they would had it not been for the schemes of Congress. But we feel that, under all circumstances, no majority of that body can ever be obtained to sanction any absolute repudiation. The Silver bill was a craze; it has had its day, and the end will show that it has indirectly aided resumption. The fact that silver can be used in the payment of duties makes, of course, the silver certificates immediately on a par with gold certificates, one being as useful as the other in payment of duties. We should certainly enjoy seeing the resumption of specie take place before the time set; and we feel sure that should no new element of disturbance arise, such will shortly be the case. When the last vestige of of premium has been wiped away, we shall feel like singing a TE DEUM, that an era of unhealthy activity, of war and its misfortunes, gigantic speculations, and all the wreck and woe those curses can inflict upon a land, has marked the period of the gold premium.—*U. S. Economist.*

Persistent Mrs. Oliver.

She Renews an Attack Upon Pennsylvania's Ex-Senator.

According to the Washington Post, the Widow Oliver's attorneys filed the following important document in the Supreme Court in the District:

SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1878.—Between Mary S. Oliver, plaintiff, and Simon Cameron, defendant.—At law, No. 17, 196, docket 21.—Comes the plaintiff in the above entitled cause and now here moves the court to order the defendant in said cause to produce in and before said court to the end that the same may be read on the trial of said cause, all the letters written by said plaintiff to said defendant during the years A. D. 1875 and 1876, and especially those written by plaintiff to defendant anterior to that certain one written by defendant to plaintiff which is now in plaintiff's possession, and bears date Harrisburg, September 25, 1875, and contains an absolute promise of marriage by and from defendant to plaintiff, also, all letters written by said defendant to said plaintiff during said years, especially each thereof that contained a request from defendant to plaintiff that plaintiff should write her answer to the letter containing such request upon the same paper upon which the defendant's particular letter containing such request was written, and upon which, in response to each such request, plaintiff did write her answer and return same with her answer thereto to said defendant, and which were duly received by defendant. And, as in duty bound, plaintiff will ever pray.

MARY S. OLIVER.

The Post says: "The terrible epistle written to Simon to the widow from Harrisburg, on the 25th of September, 1875, is the document upon which the plaintiff founds her fondest hopes. It is said by those who have seen it, to be convincing as well as convicting."

The County Superintendent's Salary Bill.

The Bill as Passed.

The bill fixing the pay of County Superintendents has finally passed both branches of the Legislature, and awaits the signature of the Governor. It will be seen by the provisions of the bill, published below, that the salary of the Superintendent of this county, which has just 101 schools, will be $1000. The salary is sufficient, and the Directors are now spared the unpleasantness of a quarrel over its adjustment at the coming convention. We append the bill as passed:

Be it enacted, etc. That the salary of each county superintendent of common schools elected according to law in the year 1878, and thereafter, shall be four dollars and fifty cents for each school in his jurisdiction at the time of his election, to be paid out of the general fund appropriated for common schools. Provided, that the salary of a county superintendent shall in no case be less than eight hundred dollars nor more than eighteen hundred dollars per annum, and in counties with over one hundred schools it shall not be less than one thousand dollars. And provided further, that in all counties having over two hundred and ninety schools, or twelve hundred square miles of territory, or a school term exceeding seven and one-half months, the salaries of said superintendents shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars.

That so much of section thirty-nine of the act of May 8, 1854, as requires that a convention of school directors shall determine the compensation of a county superintendent, is hereby repealed, except so far as provided for in this act.

AN ELMIRA MERCHANT ON HOW TO ADVERTISE.

Common Sense About "Patent Outsides."

To the Editor of the N. Y. Times:

I have read the articles in the *Times* concerning the "patent outside" newspapers, with some little interest. As a successful country merchant, I have had some experience in advertising, and find that you fail to touch some points that ought to be generally understood by advertisers. No country newspaper that can print both sides at home and exist, has ever been known to adopt patent outsides or insides. There is not an old-established journal in the State of New York that uses them. As a result, the patent outside papers are usually neutral in politics and consequently circulates among a small class of people, whose custom is seldom worth soliciting.

I have found that the best way to advertise, and the only one that has ever secured adequate returns for the money invested, is in selecting the leading newspapers of each of the two political parties, published at the county seat, as a medium. These are the only ones having any extended circulation or influence. The prominent farmers and leading men in the country districts are all interested in politics, and will have no local newspaper but their party organ.—These men are generally in good circumstances, and have families. It is such persons who patronize and sustain the village merchants, and they see and never read the cheap, catchpenny, outside newspapers, which have no circulation to speak of and less influence.

It will as a rule be found that the patent outside paper is simply a sheet issued by country job printing offices for the purpose of working up the job printing trade by means of a system of puffery of small dealers, and also to secure free tickets to traveling shows and passes on railroads. To the publisher the circulation is, of course, a minor consideration.

The shrewd merchant who advertises, desires especially to reach those who live in remote parts of the country, as well as village customers, and to that end advertises in the leading county organs, which are read by people whose visits to the village are generally not oftener than once or twice a year, on which occasions their purchases are made. The money expended in any other than the leading political newspaper of a county is nearly as good as thrown away. MERCHANT.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 19, 1878.

THE Pipe Line bill becomes a law after much tribulation, chiefly because the Governor does not like to encounter the popular odium that he seems to have heard the voice of the people in the demand for the law and hearkened unto it. Now we shall see what will be the result of it in a business way.—Buffalo *Express*.

JOHN O'CONNOR, the bounty-jumper and ex-convict member of the Ohio Legislature, confessed the story of his crimes in the House on Saturday, he having also tendered his resignation. He shed tears, and said he had been trying ten years to elevate himself, but as he had got no higher than to be an Ohio Democratic legislator, we do not wonder he is discouraged. And now perhaps the Democratic party of Ohio had better confess.

GEN. BUTLER has not forgotten his rough-and-tumble bout with Wayne MacVeagh last summer, and now proposes to get even if possible by showing that MacVeagh practiced bribery while acting as a member of the President's compromise and comprising commission to Louisiana. Well, it is probable the whole truth about that business must come out, after awhile, and if Benjamin can hasten the time, the public will not object.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GENERAL SHIELDS will have his pension, instead of going on the retired list.

FORTY-SIX candidates for office in Mercer county are announced in the Mercer *Dispatch*.

WM. HOLT, of Centre county, is named as a Greenback candidate for lieutenant governor.

WHEN a man makes affidavit that he is a gifted liar, what is the affidavit worth, except to give him standing as a Democrat?

IT is announced by Associated Press telegram that that the Sherman-Cameron wedding occurs May 16th at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Cleveland.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR has a "young man" whom he wants the President to make a Second Lieutenant in the army. Oh, that's it! We knew it was only the offices he wanted.

WHEN Mrs. Tilton swears she is guilty and Mr. Beecher swears she is innocent, it becomes a delicate question to determine which is the better informed.—Cincinnati *Commercial*.

OUT of the 123 bills presented in Congress last Wednesday, 37 were for southern claims. There will be no difficulty in finding party issues if things are to go on at this rate.

"I AM acquainted with your brothers-in-law, sir," said a guileless would-be reporter to Mr. Greely. "Then you know a couple of mighty mean men. Good morning," responded the philosopher.

AT a meeting of the Potter county National committee at Coudersport the other day, the following delegates to the State convention were appointed: Representative delegate, Albert Lyman; alternate, David White; Senatorial delegate, A. J. Barnes.

MISS CAMERON, the eldest daughter of the Senator, a young lady of twenty-one, is described as a clever business manager. She personally attends to all the financial details in regard to the management of a farm she owns in her own right, and has done so for several years.

EVEN Grover, of Oregon, thinks it would be foolish to try to unseat the President now. Grover has had experience in the business, and speaks with intelligence. He is content with the glory which will always cling to him as the inventor of Cronin's collegs.

THE different Republican State Associations at Washington, organized principally for political purposes, and which disbanded on the receipt of the President's civil-service order, have, it is understood, received intimations from high quarters that they may feel authorized to re-organize and enter actively into political work.

THE President offers the country another illustration of his kind of civil service reform by requiring the resignation of Internal-Revenue Collector Holden, of the Covington, Ky., district, who is acknowledged to be one of the best officials in the service, because he wants to put another man in his place. Whether the purpose of this is to "break up the machine" or to establish a new one is not stated; but it must impress the public that the reformed way of dealing with patronage is strikingly similar to the old or "machine" way.

EX-GOVERNOR Young, of Ohio, who was Lieutenant Governor under Hayes, says that the President has few, if any, friends left in Ohio, and could not be elected to the Legislature in his own district. "There is nobody in Ohio who speaks well of him, and none of his friends have the slightest influence with him." This is strange language to come from a personal friend, but the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* declares that Mr. Young uses it without reservation.

EX-DOORKEEPER Polk has published a card in which he charges that Mr. Carter Harrison, one of the Democrats who signed the report recommending his removal, has been made an enemy by the Doorkeeper's reluctance to violate his plain duty. In the division of the spoils Harrison drew a place on "the soldier roll;" but he would have none of it. Out of that circumstance grew his grievance with Polk. Congressman Potter, of New York, also "drew" a place for a disabled soldier; and the veteran whom he furnished was an able-bodied editor who had never been in the service, but who was sworn upon the roll, with Mr. Potter's connivance, in the absence of the Doorkeeper, contrary to law.

BISHOP MCCOSKRY received a military education at West Point, and this denial of the scandalous charges which have been made against him has a soldierly ring: "A miserable vagabond, who has been in prison, professes to have letters written by me more than five years ago to a poor orphan girl. They have been published, and I suppose you have read them. The imitation of my hand writing is said to be good. We go back to Detroit, as I am too good a soldier to retreat while a gun is firing. If I am to be stricken down by the hand of an assassin, I shall fall with my whole armor on." It is a passage from a letter which he has written to Peter Williamson, a life-long friend, in Philadelphia. Bishop McCoskry has demanded a court of inquiry, which, according to the canons of the church, will be composed of the Bishops of the surrounding dioceses. The court will consist of Bishop Gillespie, of the Western Diocese of Michigan; McLaren, of Illinois; Bedell, of Ohio, and Talbot, of Indiana. Mr. Cleveland, a prominent lawyer of New-York, and a nephew of Bishop McCoskry, is in Detroit on a confidential mission.

WHILE General Grant was in Constantinople the Sultan made him a gift of a beautiful horse. After his Turkish Majesty had shown his palace and gardens to his guest, he conducted him to his stables. He ordered his best horses to be put on exhibition, and when they had been sufficiently admired he told the General to make a selection, taking the one which pleased him most. At first the General could not consent to it, and warmly protested against the Sultan's generosity. The Sultan's Minister of War, however, interposed, informing General Grant if he did not accept the gift his Majesty would be much displeased. The General thereupon selected a dapple gray, superb in form and having a step that would light with admiration the eye of any cavalier. The caparisons were brought out, and the horse, in splendid attire, was formally presented to General Grant. The Sultan, at his own expense, then sent the horse to Marseilles, whence he will proceed to this country.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE Altoona *Globe*, one of the organs of the National party, has repudiated Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, and says that his nomination would be an absurdity, and that if he or Wright should be placed on the ticket there would be another convention.

DESPITE all rumors to the contrary it is evident that the general drift of European sentiment is favorable to a peaceful settlement. Neither England nor Russia can be expected entirely to smooth their wrinkled fronts of warlike aspect until negotiations are far advanced and their consummation assured. But the tone of Germany and Austria as well as the general spirit of Russia and England still point clearly to peace.

ALBANY, April 30.—The Governor has filed in the Secretary of State's office, a statement that he is unable to approve the pipe line bill for the reason that he is of the opinion that the power it gives to take private property without consent of the owner, is unconstitutional. He appends a very long opinion by the Attorney General on this subject, and for the purpose of enabling the courts to pass upon the question, he cheerfully adopts the Attorney General's suggestion and allows the bill to become a law by the lapse of time.

POPE Leo has finally come out very squarely in endorsement of the late Pope Pius's views, and declared that the interests of the Church and the world demand that the temporal power of the Pope should be restored. He will, also remain in the Vatican during the summer instead of retiring to a summer residence, for the purpose, we suppose, of keeping up the pretense that he is a prisoner. The Pope's language is, however, very moderate, and he refrains from attacking or criticising the Italian Government. It looks very much as if the amiable pontiff was trying to satisfy both the widely separated branches of the Church. Though he endorses Pope Pius's policy, he has recently recalled Father Curci, the ex-Jesuit priest who was expelled from Rome by Pope Pius for writing a book urging the absolute necessity for a reconciliation between the Church and the Kingdom of Italy, and exposing the false ecclesiastic doctrine that all the efforts of Catholics everywhere should be devoted to re-establishing the temporal power as it was before 1870. The Pope has also compromised the old difficulties with Germany, and taken many other steps in accordance with the most liberal branch of the Church. What success he may have in healing the breach by trying to be the representative of each side remains to be seen.

Gregory—ism.

Mr. Isaac Gregory, the editor of the "Notes and Comment" column, in the Buffalo *Express* make his column the most spicy one of the paper. We are of course, too honest to steal from it, and therefore give him credit for the following:

We can never, never have a quickened conscience—we have been to good. Hence these tears.

THE next confession will show beyond a shadow of doubt that John Cochrane was elected President and was counted out because of the thinness of his hair and statesmanship.

THE Oil City *Derrick* hears of a postmistress who read a postal-card a few weeks ago, signed "T.T." and "H.W.B.," and directed to Elizabeth, which said, "We are lecturing to small houses. Make another confession, and make it strong." That explains it, perhaps.

WE regret the demise of the Elmira *Bazoo*. It was a Greenback paper. We never saw it; yet it is sad to reflect that the name has perished from the earth. It is worse, indeed, than the loss of a dear gazelle.

IT is believed by the New-York *Herald* that if Charley Ross had been an Ohio boy Mr. Hayes would have found him in about twenty minutes. Perhaps not. The regular office-seekers of the State might have killed him to get him out of their way.

A Rare Offer.

A WATCH FOR EVERYBODY

A good "Elgin" Watch to be obtained for little or nothing.

THE "MINER" WATCH.

ELGIN MOVEMENT, COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE.

Given to any Lady, any Man, any Girl or Boy who will obtain a Club of 25 New Subscribers for the "MINER" at $1.50 each, or for $37.50 in subscription at Published Rates;

Although our list of subscribers is larger than it ever was, and is increasing every week, we are not yet satisfied, but want to see the number doubled within the next three months. We have therefore concluded to make the following UNPRECEDENTED offer to any of our friends who will aid us in our efforts. We will give to any man, woman or child, who will secure for us 25 *New* subscribers, at $1.50 each, and will forward to us the names with the $37.50, a genuine Coin Silver Hunting-Case Elgin Watch. Or any one sending $37.50 in subscription at published rates, whether for one or more subscribers, will also be entitled to the watch.

Such an opportunity as this proposition affords to possess a good watch is rarely presented, and no person in need of one can afford to let the opportunity slip. The watches are genuine in every respect, and every one presented will be warranted by M. L. Armstrong, the well known jeweler of this place. Any one wishing to make up a club and secure this prize, will please inform us at once, so there will be no delay in delivering the watch as soon as the requisite number of subscribers are secured. In order that no one need be discouraged from making the effort, we will promise to any one failing to secure the requisite number a commission of 25 per cent. on the amount of subscriptions secured.—We would prefer that no portion of the list be sent in until the club is completed. The money *must* accompany the names in every instance. There will be no restrictions upon any one as to territory.—For further information, address

H. F. BARBOUR,
Smethport, Pa.

YOU CAN get your Job Printing done at the MINER office in city style and at city prices Remember it.

Miscellaneous.

A NEW DEAL ALL AROUND!

HASKILL & GIFFORD

Now offer to their old and new customers an entirely

NEW AND FRESH STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

DRESS GOODS, &C.,

OF EVERY STYLE

FOR THE SPRING TRADE

As we are now selling for **Cash Only** we are enabled to give our customers better bargains than ever before.

Come and See Us.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT.

CENTRAL CASH STORE.

SPRING STOCK JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

and MILLINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Samaritan's Gift, the most Certain Remedy ever used.

Yes, a positive cure! Balsam Copaiva and Mercury discarded. Used in the United States Hospitals, and recommended by the surgeons. PORT HOSPITAL, Fort Marshall, Baltimore. I have used the Samaritan Remedy, and have found it effectual.

ALFRED C. BOWERS,
Surgeon 5th New York Volunteers.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure—They are entirely Vegetable, having no smell or unpleasant taste, will not in any way injure the stomach or bowels of the most delicate. Cures in from two to four days. No exposure, no trouble, no change whatever. Let those who have despaired of being cured at once use the Samaritan's Gift. Sent by mail to any address. Price Male package, $3.00; Female, $3.00. Sold by druggists. DESMOND & Co. Proprietors, 915 Race St., Phila. Pa.

New Advertisements.

A. CRAIG,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Kendall Creek, Pa.

HAIR DRESSING!

HAIR SWITCHES, made from combings, puffs, frizes, &c., made to order in the most

DURABLE

and

LATEST STYLES.

Ladies are invited to call at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

15 23-3m MRS. JANE LUCAS.

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds,

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES.

Patronage solicited.

15 29tf ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

Smethport & McK. & B. Depot 'Bus

STAGES run to and from all regular trains. Until further notice a conveyance will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows

7:45 and 11:15 a.m. & 2:00 p.m.

All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.

F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

Important to Horse Breeders.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the owners and breeders of horses of McKean county, that the celebrated

INBRED STALLION,

Hambletonian Prince, Jr.,

is now in charge of Mr. C. F. Adams, and will make the season of 1878 in Smethport and vicinity, as advertised by handbills

All admirers of well bred stock are respectfully invited to examine this horse, or his stock, on the farms of

ERASTUS CURTIS AND E. F. RICHMOND.

For particulars as to Pedigree, Dates and Terms see large bills, or address

C. F. ADAMS,
Smethport, Pa.

W. G. CONGDEN,
Smethport, Pa, April 11,—3t-cf

To Let!

A farm containing 75 acres, situated on Portage Creek, four miles south of Port Allegany, with good house, barns, etc., and well, orchard, etc. Terms easy. Address

15-36] O. F. PERT, Otean, N. Y.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Kolier & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-23 y t

GET YOUR

PRINTING

AT THE

MINER OFFICE.

Miscellaneous.

HEALTHFUL, PRACTICAL

A FAMILY FRIEND.

THE

LIGHT-RUNNING

DOMESTIC

SEWING MACHINE.

Double Thread, Lock Stitch; Automatic Self-Adjusting Tension and Take-up; Conical Steel Bearings, and Compensating Journal.

It does not Fatigue!!!
It does not make you Nervous!!!

LIGHT-RUNNING, NOISELESS.

None run it but to love it;
None know it but to praise.

THE

"DOMESTIC"

Is the most desirable and efficient machine made, for these reasons:

It is made of the choicest materials, and by the best workmen.

It is the simplest in construction, and most reliable in its action.

It requires almost no adjusting, and yet does every variety of work.

It is noiseless, rapid, and will outwear any other machine.

It is the easiest running of machines, and saves muscle and nerves, which are more valuable than money.

It has never failed to give perfect satisfaction.

Every machine warranted.

Physicians recommend it for its light-running and noiseless qualities.

Send for a copy of "How to Choose a Sewing Machine."

"Domestic" Sewing Machine Co.,
NEW YORK.

"DOMESTIC" Paper Fashions,
"Domestic" PAPER Fashions,
"Domestic" Paper FASHIONS,

The most stylish and best fitting.

In endless variety. Send 5 cents for large Illustrated Catalogue of 1000 Styles.

"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"
"DOMESTIC Monthly,"
"Domestic MONTHLY,"

An Instructive and Entertaining Illustrated Magazine of Fashion, Fullest Literature, and Art. $1.50 a Year, with PREMIUM.

Specimen Copy, 15 cents.

DOMESTIC

Sewing Machine Co.,

HOME OFFICE,

Broadway and 14th St., New York.

WARANTY DEEDS for sale at this office.

Miscellaneous.

FRESH MILK

Delivered every Morning

THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community.

GEO. W. KING.

B. W. PAYNE & SONS

CORNING, N. Y.

Established in 1840.

Eureka Safety Power

h.p. cyl. bt. space. wt. price
2 3½x6 40in 42x62 500 $150
4 4½ 2ft 48x70 1600 250
6 5x7 3ft 72x92 2700 400

Also, Spark Arresting Portables and Stationary Engines for Planing Mills. Send for Circulars. 15-19

DIPTHERIA.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.—I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BANGOR, MAINE.—15-19 ml.

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

TOBACCO

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all consumers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers having or selling other plug tobacco wearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons imitating our trade marks are punishable by a fine and imprisonment. *See Act of Congress, August 14, 1876.*

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Above 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Gov't in 1877 about $2,500,000, and during past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods for all tobaccos at manufacturers. *See "The Ten Tag Smoking Tobacco" second to none" in aroma, mildness, purity & quality.* 12-19m.

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. N. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Backus, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors, under it a point to be at the office of said Backus, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. E. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR,
Smethport, Pa., Nov 16, 1876-tf

J. C. HAMLIN,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

RANGES, STOVES,

Shelf Furniture, Tinware,

CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,

And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.

Cor. Main and Church Streets,

SMETHPORT, PA.

JAMES McNULTY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

Suits made to order promptly after the latest patterns.

REPAIRING and CLEANING

done to order neatly and cheaply.

Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.

16-6-1y J. McNULTY.

LIST OF

LEGAL BLANKS

Printed and kept constantly on hand at the

MINER JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

The blanks are carefully compiled and prepared, printed on firm, heavy paper, and in the best style of the typographical art.

ATTORNEY'S SERIES.

Amicable Action.
" " and Confession of Judgment.
" " to Revive & Continue Judgm't.
Amicable Sci. Fa. Sur. Mortgage.
Arbitration—Affidavit and Recognizance for Appeal.
Bond.
" Judgment.
" Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" Claimant in Interpleader.
" Guardian at Appointment.
" Indemnity to Sheriff.
" Plaintiff under Act March 17, 1869.
" Defendant
" to Replevin—Plaintiff.
" " Defendant.
Composition paper.
Commission—Letter of Instruction.
"D.S.B." on Judgment Note.
" (copy of note printed in.
Letter of Attorney.
Letter of Remittance.
Mechanics' Lien.
Motion for Judgment and Liquidation.
" —Blank.
Narr. with Copy of Account and Precipe.
" " (No. 2)
Note—Judgment, with waiver.
Petition—Blank.
" and Bond for Tavern License.
" of Administrator to Sell or Mortgage.
" for Citation against Executor of Administrator to File Account.
Precipe for Summons in Assumpsit.
" for Writ of Fieri Facias.
" for Writ of Replevin.
" Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869.
Precipe for Writ of Attachment under Act of March 17, 1869. Notice to Garnishee.
Precipe for Writ of Fi. Fa. with Suggestion and Affidavit.
Precipe for writ of Sci. Fa. sur Judgment.
" " Certiorari.
" " Attachment Execution.
Probate of Account.
Plaintiff's Statement and Notice.
Record of Judgments and Liens.
Return Receipt.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Recognizance for Stay of Execution.
Statement for Judgment by Default.

CONVEYANCES SERIES.

Agreement for Sale of Land.
Bill of Sale.
Bond—Interest and Insurance Clause.
" Judgment.
Lease—Warranty.
" Covenant of Title.
" Executor, under order of Court.
" " power in Will
" Quit Claim.
" Administrator.
" Reserving Mineral Rights.
" for Minerals.
" Ground Rent.
Lease.
" with Waiver.
" Old.

JUSTICES SERIES.

Summons.
Subpœna.
Execution.
" With note of Waiver.
Criminal warrant.
Attachment in Execution.
Rule and Interrogatories.
Bond and Affidavit of Plaintiff in Attachment.
Attachment—Fraudulent Debtor
Bond of Defendant in Attachment.
Transcript—Common Pleas Case.
" Civil Suit.
Complaint.
Commitment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Orders—Township, Road, School and Poor.
Sales—Constable.
" Collector.
Appraisement on Personal Property—Constable
Bond for Stay of Execution—Constable.
Notice to Taxpayers—School Treasurer.
Collector's Receipt.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., May 2, 1878.

Churches.

METHODIST.—J. C. WHITEHEAD, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

Preaching at Norwich and at Cole Creek at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—O. J. RUSH, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning service. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hafner school house.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a.m. Service as 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.
Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; F. N. Burnham, Eldred.
District Attorney.—F. E. Cotter, Port Allegany.
Sheriff.—C. S. King, Smethport.
Prothonotary, &c.—L. Sartwell, Smethport. *Deputy.*—J. R. Chadwick.
County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.
Commissioners.—Benj. Bunker, Orlando Gallup, Wm. A. Young.
Com'rs Clerk.—Jno. R. Chadwick, Smethport.
Auditors.—O. D. Coleman, J. L. Bean, M. W. Fisher.
Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess.—M L Armstrong
Ass't Burgess.—H L McCoy
Council.—G M Smith B C Corwin Wm Specht S A Backus N W Abbey J C Hamlin
Constable.—H. L. Burlingame.
School Directors.—L Rogers H D Hamlin B L Knapp E G Brown E Sartwell L Burlingame
Journalizers.—F P Waller O W Gallup
Justices.—G M Smith P Ford
Auditors.—C K Sartwell M A Sprague A H Armstrong

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—The Presbyterian church at Olean is to be remodeled at a cost of $5,000.

—Dr. L. F. Moore, of Olean, has been seriously ill, but is again so as to be about.

—The new wire over the Narrow Gauge gives Olean two direct lines with Bradford.

—The President was joking about Civil Service Reform all the time. It was so comical for anything.

—R. C. Hill, the capable "local" of the Olean *Times*, has been offered and accepted $300 for his new play "Devotion."

—Wm. C. Bryant has resigned the presidency of the *Evening Post* Company, but retains his position as editor of the paper.

—The Kendall borough authorities have ordered the closing of the many dens of infamy that have made that place famous—or infamous.

—W. H. Osterhout, of Ridgway, has been selected as Representative delegate to the State Convention by the Republicans of Elk county.

—Won't some one move a suspension of religion till garden seeds have outgrown their popularity with the neighbors' chickens?

—Both the Olean papers—the *Times* and *Record*—issued supplemental sheets last week to accommodate their large advertising patronage.

—"An elegant party and a complete success" is the *Era's* report of the Knights of Pythias' Bal Masque at Bradford last week Wednesday evening.

—The *Elmira Baxoo*, a Greenback paper, has given up the ghost. The greenbackers are very numerous in Elmira, but they could not support the luxury of an organ.

—Among the many afflictions of Bradford, aside from gamblers, thieves, houses of ill fame, &c., the people think the presence of the *Derrick* reporter is the greatest curse.

—A large company, about sixty, of Smethport people attended the Emma Abbott concert at Olean Monday evening. Of course they were all more than satisfied with the entertainment.

—A Black Hills man does not take much stock in the maxim, "be chaste and you will be happy." He says he was chased ten miles by a dozen redskins, and was not happy for a minute.

—It is estimated that over one hundred and eighty derricks and eight or ten buildings were blown down in the Tuna Valley district during the severe gale of last Wednesday afternoon.

—William Orton, late president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was born in Allegany county, New York, and at one time worked at the case on the Allegany Reporter, in which office he learned the printer's trade.

—The Randolph *Register* says that "since Beecher and Ingersoll have annihilated hell, the profane men of that section says, 'Go to Salamanca.'" It is a bit of advice that all the Randolph people would do well to follow.

—An exchange remarks as follows: "At twenty a woman searches for the trailing arbutus. At twenty-five she is after horse-radish. At thirty she digs roots for her blood. Such is gentle spring in the various stages of the feminine life.

—Our neighbor over the hill, the Port Allegany *Reporter*, gave the "radical organs" of this Congressional district an instructive little lecture in its last issue. Those "organs" will undoubtedly be more guarded in what they say hereafter.—What the *Reporter* don't know about State or National politics is hardly worth trying to find out.

—Counting railroad fare, concert tickets, and incidental expenses, it cost the sixty Smethport attendants at the Emma Abbott concert about $340, an average of $4 each. How many would give that much to insure the same or equally as good an entertainment at home?

—What is this world coming to, anyhow? In the office of the Ansonia clock company, Conn., is a clock with a phonograph connection. Instead of striking the hours it calls them out. An alarm is also connected with the clock, which wakes the sleeper at the desired hour with a loud cry of "hurry up! It is time to get up, you lazy fellow!"

—Vickery's omnibus met the train at its arrival from the Emma Abbott Concert, but all the passengers walked up.—The horses became frightened by the blowing off of steam, and breaking loose from the driver, who was standing on the platform, broke for home. They were found after considerable search on one of the back streets and fortunately uninjured.

—The new marriage license bill provides that "no person shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose from the clerk of the orphans' court in the county in which the woman shall reside."

—'Mid all this din of war and clash of political jaws comes up to us the cheering intelligence of a superabundant codfish catch and the prospect of plenty of victuals irradiates our soul like a torch-light procession.

—The train on the McKean & Buffalo road was delayed some two or three hours on Monday morning last, caused by the breaking into of the train on the Clermont switch, thus letting six or seven cars off upon the ground. No other train was delayed by the mishap, however.

—The latest use made of the Moffet bell punch, it is said, is its introduction into the churches. Each pew has a corresponding number with one in the punch, and at the end of the year the pewholder is shown up, oft-times to the mortification of the occupant.

—We have nothing new to report in regard to the Haskill well. Another torpedo was put into it a few days ago, but we understand it did not effect the increase of oil. Just the amount of its actual production, or what the future intentions of its owners are, is what no "feilah" can find out.

—A glance at the Mercantile appraisement list, which is published in this issue, will give the outside public some idea of the immense growth of business in this county during the past year or two. We doubt whether any county in the State can show a like increase in the same period of time.

—There's always some fresh trouble for newspaper reporters. Just as we are beginning to feel no further uneasiness in regard to being taken in by having a $100 note passed on us, they began to talk about an income tax.—Altoona *Mirror*.

This is where we differ. It's the outgo tax that makes us wilt.

—The Y. M. C. A., of Olean, have reorganized with the following list of officers:—C. G. Goss, President; Geo. Chamberlain, G. W. Ramsey, Vice Presidents; F. W. Marsh, Recording Sec'y; I. Pratt, Cor. Sec'y; W. C. Keller, Treasurer; W. Burlingham, Clark Whittaker, Wilbur Reed, N. M. Smith, L. F. Lawton, and W. L. Collins, Directors.

—P. T. Barnum says: "I tell you, as a shoman, you can't make animals drink whisky. They know better." The showman is mistaken. We once heard a woman call out of a second story window to an object that for nearly an hour had been trying in vain to unlock the front door; "Drunk again, you old hog, are you?" And if a hog isn't an animal, what is it?

—Mr. R. O. Smith, of Olean, who began life on a salary of thirty dollars a year, now does an average business per year of $100,000 in general merchandise. His fine brick block is a model for convenience, and his systematic business habits are well worthy of imitation.—Liberal and judicious advertising accounts for his success.

—It is to be hoped that none of our lady friends who are in need of anything in the line of millinery and fancy goods will miss the opportunity of examining the elegant stock kept by Miss Mary Tracy on Main street. Everything usually kept at stores of this character may be found there, and the prices put her goods within the reach of all. See advertisement elsewhere.

—Another arbitration case brought to this place quite a number of the Bradford people again yesterday. The Smethport lawyers and hotel keepers are evidently aware that they at least live in the "suburbs" of the oil region if not over the center of the "belt," for they reap many a rich harvest from those who daily frequent the county seat in search of law a justice.

—We were so unfortunate on Tuesday as to break one of our presses, a jobber, and the editor started for Buffalo the same evening to have it repaired. In order to catch the morning express he took the hand-car line to Larrabee. Through the courtesy of Supt. Godden, and only because of the urgency of the case, the car and right of way was secured. The following "gang" run the train: Will. Bouton, Lin. Chadwick, Mont. Haskill, Fred. Freeman, John Cnadwick and Will. and Charley Peck. The gang was a strong one, and the boys report that they took their passenger down flying and left him in charge of C. H. Moore.

—If there is one thing above another that is consoling and pleasant to the traveler, it is the thought that he can occasionally find a neat, comfortable public house at which to stop. There are many in this section where the transient guest is made passably comfortable, yet there are but few that may be called first-class in every particular. We have our mind on one hotel, however, which is equal in every respect to any of those in the large cities. We have reference to the Benton House at Larrabee. The proprietor is Mr. C. H. Moore, a man of large experience in the business, and one who thoroughly understands the wants and necessities of his guests. The cleanliness which pervades the house as well as the bountiful meals provided, are two noticeable features of this hotel, and no one stops there once who does not make it a point to do so again when opportunity presents itself.

Why, Certainly.

The Bradford *Era* is very anxious to find out the name of the member, or pretended member, of the Bradford police force who attempted to put up a little job with the County Commissioners whereby he would receive a portion of the fines as a reward for prosecuting parties whom he claimed were selling liquor without license. Our friend of the *Era* even professes to doubt the truth of our statement, so great seems his faith in the spotless integrity of the said police. We would suggest to our anxious and doubting brother that he drop a line of inquiry either to Commissioner Gallup of Bunker and he will be relieved of any further apprehensions on the subject. We are not at liberty to disclose the name of our informant, but can assure him that the Commissioners will fully corroborate the statement. We do not like to tell right out who the fellow was, because we are such sensitive creatures, you know, Charley, and Pardee may not like it. But we have said enough. If you want to know any more, go and ask him.

The R. & S. L. R'y.

The Rochester *Democrat* of the 16th ult., gives the following facts regarding the progress and prospects of the above road:

The ballasting on the Salamanca division of the Rochester and State Line railway from Machias to Salamanca will be completed to-morrow night and the train will then run to Machias. Between Machias and Gainsville there remains to be completed about twelve miles of ballasting. There are now three gravel trains employed, each working from fifty to eighty men. It is estimated that the ballasting will be completed about the 1st of May and trains will be put on immediately to run from Rochester to Salamanca. Contracts have been made for carrying oil from the new pipe line on the 1st of May.

The pipe line, four inches in diameter, is completed to Salamanca. Workmen are now engaged in putting up loading racks. The four-inch pipe will deliver from 8,000 to 7,000 barrels per day. The iron storage tanks, ninety feet in diameter and thirty feet high, each having a capacity of 30,000, are being built as fast as possible. The pipe leading from the tanks to the loading rack is six inches in diameter and so arranged that a train of thirty cars can be loaded in one hour.—This will make a large revenue for the road.

Facilities for interchange of traffic with the Atlantic and Great Western road are being perfected. A car hoist will be erected, so that freight can go through without transfer by merely changing the truck from broad to narrow gauge, and vice versa. The A. & G. W. cars and the new State Line cars are all built with a view of changing trucks in this manner. Seventy new flat cars, eighty gondolas, and seventy-five box cars have already been added to the road, and more are being received daily. There is an excellent prospect of local business, and freight trains of from fifteen to thirty cars are to be seen nearly every day the business of the road having trebled during the past year. The contract for completing the fencing from Le Roy to Eagle has been let, and the balance will be constructed this week. Water tanks are being constructed at different points along the line. Over 300 cars of freight have already been hauled between Salamanca and Gainsville on the construction trains, and about 100 car loads of lumber and bolts are now piled up along the line awaiting shipment. Merchants in our city already begin to get the benefit of trade from the new territory which this road has opened to Rochester, and which has heretofore gone to Buffalo and other points.

BROEZEL HOTEL.

What our Reporter learned on a visit to the Broesel Hotel, corner Seneca and Wells Streets. P.E. Stone in charge of the Office.

From the Buffalo Post and Board of Trade List.

It is is a matter of unqualified pleasure in this review of Buffalo trade, to call the attention of the traveling public to this establishment, knowing as it does that it is excelled by no hotel in the land. It is a matter of surprise and congratulation among travelers, when they find themselves here in the West, absolutely enjoying all the comforts and advantages of a thoroughly metropolitan house.

The hotel contains ninety rooms for guests, arranged singly and *en suite*, all spacious and elegantly furnished. By sagacious forethought, the usual dismal, cramped appearance of the majority of hotels, and the execrable ventilation which is unavoidable in the customary narrow entries, is obviated by the wide and lofty halls which extend through the entire depth of the building in each story. The rooms open into these halls, which are elaborately furnished, and are most delightfully cool and attractive.

The dining room, offices and reception rooms are located on the first floor, ladies' ordinary and reception parlors on the second floor.

The thorough knowledge and practical experience of Mr. John Broezel, proprietor, has been most amply tested in the two years of his management, and received the universal endorsement of the local and traveling public as unexceptionable in all its departments.

—The Bradford correspondent of the *Derrick* says a meeting for the projected railroad from Eldred is progressing quite satisfactorily, and the probabilities are in favor of the completion of the work this season. Great diversity of opinion prevails regarding the gauge and extent of the line, but recent events seem to solve these questions fully. There cannot be much doubt that the standard gauge will be adopted and the road form a branch of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R., extending finally to Warren, there to connect with the Dunkirk, Alleghany & Pittsburgh. In any case, however, it will be of vast importance to this section by rendering the territory along Kendall and Knapp's Creeks easily accessible. If built through to Warren, the road would afford the shortest route to the lower districts, thus commanding a traffic that should render the investment rarely profitable. In the language of Colonel Sellers, "There's millions in it" for the owners, while the benefit to this quarter of the universe would be almost incalculable.

From Coryville.

April 29, '78.

To the Editor of the Miner.

Gilmor well on Digel farm, down fifteen hundred and thirty feet, with very little show of oil. It is projected to go down about two hundred feet further before abandoning the hole as a dry one.

The Gilmor well on Bingham estate, conductor hole dug; struck the rock at thirty-six feet. This well is on land that is three hundred and eleven feet higher than Rixford, consequently will require a hole that much deeper than at Rixford to reach the same strata of sand.

Williams & Rutherford well on A. O. Cory farm, has commenced to drill. Pipe had to be driven forty feet before reaching the solid rock. Digging was impracticable in consequence of the great flow of water, and was abandoned at the depth of five feet. This well is located on land some seventy-five feet higher than Rixford. This well has been delayed in consequence of trouble in getting tools from the lower oil regions, some of them having been switched off and left until searched out. Everything now appears to be in good order and it is hoped that this test well will be driven along with all possible speed and remove the suspense that has so long been held over this territory.

The rafts from Port Allegany that have been lying in the river at Larrabee for some weeks waiting for water, had their ropes hauled on board this morning and started for Southern markets. Hope they may have plenty of water and a successful trip. A.

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES.

Cameron.

From the Press.

—A. Hurteau has gone to Philadelphia, for treatment of his eyes. If the wishes of his many friends avail, his sight will be restored and a perfect cure effected.

—John W. Kriner, John Norris, Daniel Downey and Clarence Lindsley started for Rixford, yesterday morning, where they are to erect a new hotel for C. C. Fay.

—At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee, last Saturday, C. Y. White was appointed Representative Delegate, and Henry J. Cochran recommended as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

—The Earley Post Office, Elk county, was robbed last Thursday night, and the safe in the office blown open with powder. $50 worth of stamps were stolen and $300 in money taken from the safe. No clue.

—F. M. Fessenden, working for Whittimore & Gaskill, was severely injured, Tuesday evening, by falling into the culvert near Swift's mill. He had been to a prayer meeting, and in company with his brother was returning home, walking on the R. R. track, and not being acquainted with the location, walked into the culvert, hitting on his side and, it is feared, sustained internal injuries. He is attended by Dr. Hellman.

Warren.

From the Ledger.

—The base ball boys of Warren have leased ground of the Irving estate, over the river, for a ball ground. They have fenced it, and are now plowing and leveling it down with the harrow. It has now the appearance of an agricultural enterprise, but appearances are sometimes deceiving. They only intend to play ball there, and reap mashed heads, broken legs and fingers.

—The survey of that portion of the contemplated narrow guage road from Bradford to Warren is being made. A. D. Wood, chief. There are two parties on the route, and the survey will probably be completed in the next ten days. We are not able to give even the probabilities as to the time of the completion of the road. But so long as there is the present activity, there is some prospect of its being built.

—Kinzua is to have a physician in the person of Dr. Baker, of Corry, who went up Thursday of this week to look over the ground. Dr. Baker is a young man of good abilities and appearance.

—Ex-Senator Lowry, who has been in Kirkbride's insane asylum for the past year and a half, has retained Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, of Philadelphia, to take the necessary legal steps to try the question of his sanity.

—The First National Bank of this place offer to redeem their circulating notes in gold, and up to this date we learn they have been called upon to redeem but ten dollars of it. The people don't want silver or gold when they know they can have it, but like paper for convenience.

Cattaraugus.

From the Olean Times.

—"Jim." Homer had a bad accident at the Union Street depot last week. A large piece of Narrow Gauge express matter—seventy-six pounds of beef, struck him in the face, breaking his mustache off at the roots. James consoles himself philosophically with the reflection that "it was getting very grey."

—On the evening train from Bradford, on the Erie Road, last Saturday evening, were a party of men who had taken sufficient fire water as to become somewhat heated, one of them a young man named Hasch, living we believe, at Allegany, in a moment of inebriate playfulness thrust his fist through one of the car windows. The result was that one of the arteries of the arm was severed near the wrist, and the blood spirted out in a stream so swift that he would have bled to death, had it not been for the promptness of Mr. W. S. Hare, of this village and Bradford, who seized the wounded man by the upper part of the arm and compressed the artery so as to stop the flow of blood. He was held in this way until he reached Dr. Bartlett's House, where his wound was dressed. Mr. Hare's presence of mind on this occasion is much to be commended.

—A young man, known among the Narrow Gaugers as "Jim. Stribe," employed as a brakeman, while jumping from one train to another at Rock City, on Monday evening last, fell under the wheels and was so badly injured that it was found necessary, on its being taken to Bradford, to amputate his leg. Dr. Wilson performed the operation.

Tioga.

From the Gazette.

—Rev. J. Cairns and Judge Williams are to represent the Presbytery of Wellsboro in the General Assembly at Pittsburgh, next month.

—Some of the farmers are feeding splendid potatoes to their stock this spring. They claim that it pays better than hauling them to the market and selling them for twenty-five cents per bushel.

From the Express.

—Lewis Davis, an aged citizen of Arnot, recently got lost while out fishing in the woods up Lick Creek, and remained without food five days.

—The *Register* says a citizen of Morris Run came to Blossburg last week Monday to purchase a coffin for a child of his, aged three months, who had died the day before. He selected one nearly large enough for himself, and on being asked why he took one so large, he replied that he did so "because it was the same price as the smaller ones."

DIED.

MARTIN.—In Hamlin township, on Thursday, April 11, 1878, of paralysis, ELIZABETH, wife of Davault Martin and daughter of Ca. Hefner, aged 35 years, 5 months and 10 days.

Her funeral took place the following Sunday, the services being held at the Clermont church by Rev. Charles Shick pastor of the M. E. Church and attended by an uncommonly large circle of friends and relatives. The sermon was excellent, the day was lovely, and the whole will be held in sacred memory by those who followed her to her last resting place. She was buried in the Clermont cemetery beside her friends who had gone home before her. She was a member of the Lutheran Church and an earnest worker in Christ's vineyar. As daughter, wife, mother, sister or friend, she had not many equals. Truly her labor of love and patience will not soon be forgotten by those who mourn her loss. "yet they rest from their labor and their works shall follow them." Her works will long be remembered by those who loved her, Her children will always think of her as their guardian angel. For

They hover around us,
Bright angels are they,
To glory immortal they win—
Then gladly open the door of your heart
And let the good angels come in.

Mercantile Appraisement.

List of Vendors of Merchandise, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with their classifications for McKean county, for 1878.

Annin Township.

	Class	Rate
James Cremin	14	7 75
A M Gillett	14	7 75
W H & J S Taylor	14	7 75
W H Taylor & Son	14	7 75

Bradford Borough.

Thomas Connolly	14	7 75
H Chamberlain	14	7 75
Evans & McDonald	14	7 75
C N Bergin	14	7 75
Robbins & Eighoue	14	7 75
Green Riggall	14	7 75
A T Herrington	14	7 75
E J Carew & Co	14	7 75
J L Parrish	9	22 75
Whitney & Wheeler	9	22 75
Bodine & Walker	10	30 75
Philip Neuhaum	11	15 75
L Neuhaum	14	7 75
C W Grant	12	10 75
W & G D White	12	10 75
Barbe Bros.	14	7 75
R Y Hazzard	13	15 75
Weeks & Bro.	13	15 75
H Cohn	13	15 75
De Forest Weid	11	15 75
Owen & Wilcox	12	10 75
George A Groves	14	7 75
M C Kiltoorn	14	7 75
Brown & Friend	13	15 75
Joseph Schlesinger	13	15 75
Joseph Gillheimer	13	15 75
Alexander Sampson	14	7 75
D C Platt	14	7 75
D Levy	13	10 75
W A Hutchinson	13	10 75
J M Place	12	10 75
Havenor Bros.	14	7 75
E Frank	14	7 75
M McDonald	14	7 75
Zork & Co	14	7 75
B Jacobs	14	7 75
R Black	14	7 75
Siegfried & Davis	13	10 75
Hall, Wright & Co	13	10 75
Applebee & Rogers	13	10 75
W & J Duke	14	7 75
S L Rowley	13	10 75
Thomas Flanagan	13	10 75
E J Farnum	13	10 75
O'Donnell & Sons	13	10 75
McMaster & Hamton	13	10 75
Sullivan & Brumsham	14	7 75
J C Hughes	14	7 75
G Hines	14	7 75
Carnell & Jenkins	14	7 75
Conner & Son	13	10 75
J H Tolley	13	15 75
Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	9	22 75
J E Butts Jr	13	15 75
Dick & Church	11	15 75
Smith Bros & Co	13	10 75
P C McKray	13	15 75
Dayo Simmons	13	15 75
Brown Bros.	12	10 75
George S Stewart	13	10 75
Lockwood & Haggerty	14	7 75
A Crawford	14	7 75
M Keiser	14	7 75
Borchart, Daggett & Co.	13	15 75
Albert DeFolis	14	7 75
J H D'Laulaugh	13	15 75
M Peterson	9	22 75
J W Humphrey	14	7 75
P A Newell	14	7 75
Aug. Newell	14	7 75
C W De Rocher	14	7 75
Orville Barney	14	7 75
C D Webster	13	15 75
J Moorehouse	13	15 75
L Emery, Jr., & Co	14	7 75
M H Lehmann	11	15 75
George Burlingham	13	10 75
M Emerson	14	7 75
S Solomon	14	7 75
P Fragner	14	7 75
Simon & Barney	13	15 75
Wentworth & Co	14	7 75
F W Davis	14	7 75
T Kahn	13	10 75
A R Stewart	14	7 75
D F Mattocks	14	7 75
W J Kanin & Co	14	7 75
Robertson & Carr	14	7 75
M L Pomeroy	14	7 75

Bradford Township.

State Line.

L J Parker	14	7 75
J A Barnes	14	7 75

Derrick City.

Knight & Hyatt	14	7 75
Crawford & Hobbs	13	10 75
Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	13	15 75
Sheau & Holt	14	7 75
F Peterson	14	7 75
T Babb	13	10 75
N Grossmayers	14	7 75
Wheeler & Geist	14	7 75
J Goldstain & Co	14	7 75
A Drake	14	7 75
D J Smith	14	7 75
S Holden	14	7 75

Gilmor City.

Wood & Gregory	14	7 75
C K Mattocks	14	7 75
C D Wilson	14	7 75
L Lattimer	14	7 75
Shaw & Holt	14	7 75
Oil Well supply, Co., Limited	14	7 75
A Houghtaling	14	7 75
H A Mead	14	7 75
M A Webster	14	7 75
Brown & Post	14	7 75
S Walker	14	7 75
Owens & Wilcox	14	7 75
Leander McDonald	14	7 75
G W Hemmings	14	7 75
G W Matteson & Co	14	7 75
Kendall & Co	14	7 75
Coleman & Bell	14	7 75
Baum Bros.	14	7 75
S Mayer	14	7 75
P & W Mullaney	14	7 75
M Fanimo	14	7 75

Red Rock.

W Batsford	14	7 75
Sheau & Holt	14	7 75
Chase, Hall & Co	13	10 75
L V Leech	14	7 75
M T Holehan	14	7 75
M C Drake	14	7 75
Bateman & St. John	14	7 75
J I Dorn	14	7 75
Oil Well Supply Co., Limited	13	15 75

Sawyer City.

L Emery, Jr., & Co.	13	15 75
Oil Well Supply Co. Limited	13	15 75
Hurd & Davenport	11	15 75
E Kapey	14	7 75
Williams & Kilbury	13	10 75
E T Woodcock	13	10 75
J F Wood	13	10 75
C D Voorhees & Co	14	7 75
Harry Bodine	14	7 75

DeGolier.

C E Palmer	14	7 75
Wilson & Wilbur	14	7 75
M V Smith	14	7 75

Custer City.

Eddy & Bryant	14	7 75
W W Brewster	14	7 75
R E Pitzalin mints	13	10 75
G E Watrous	14	7 75
S E Smith	14	7 75
A Y & P Newton	14	7 75
W C Keegan	14	7 75
George H Clarkill & Bro.	13	10 75
Blakney Bros.	14	7 75
Pierce & Eddy	13	10 75
W H Griffith & Co	14	7 75
George S Stewart		

Big Shanty.

Charles Osborn	14	7 75

Ceres Township.

C H Smith estate	14	7 75
J B Gleason	14	7 75
Mrs. M Coon	14	7 75
F E Tull		

Eldred Township.

Allegany Bridge.

Barden & Roberts	13	10 75
Colegrove & Hazen	14	7 75
B G Spiller	14	7 75
H Hamlin & Co	13	10 75
E W Boone	14	7 75
W A Young	14	7 75
W B Archibald & Co	14	7 75
W H Coats	14	7 75
Henry Kimer	14	7 75
I I. Dennis		

State Line.

H D Ant	14	7 75

Larrabee.

D C Young	13	10 75
W H Hudson	14	7 75

Kendall Borough.

Hall & Mallory	14	7 75
M H Schmaltz	14	7 75
E Rusk	14	7 75
Applebee & Fisher	13	10 75
Charles Sauts	14	7 75
Borchard, Daggett & Co	14	7 75
James Keyer	14	7 75
E F Dougan	14	7 75
Hazlett Bros.	14	7 75
J H Butler & Co	13	10 75
E J Smith	14	7 75
Swan & Lasky	14	7 75
Dan Dalbocher	14	7 75
E D Dorse	14	7 75
Mark Herah	14	7 75
J C Palmer	13	10 75
J W Sherman	13	10 75
F M Taylor	14	7 75
G W Kerr	14	7 75
J Bartlett & Co	14	7 75
M H Benson	14	7 75
O F Spencer	14	7 75
Grates & Mullis	14	7 75
Jerry Mosher	14	7 75
F V Edgett	14	7 75
E J Culver	14	7 75
David Levy	14	7 75
Marcus Wall	12	10 75
Buffalo Coal Co	14	7 75
O E Whedon		

Keating Township

Farmer's Valley.

A J Otto	14	7 75
Ed. McCoy	14	7 75

Smethport Depot.

James Tracy	14	7 75
Godden & McClure	14	7 75

Lafayette Township.

J E Batts, Jr	13	10 75

Liberty Township.

L H Dolley & Co	13	10 75
A Carlson	14	7 75
Dalrymple & Hazl	13	10 75
Gaffey & Camp	14	7 75
M H Manning	14	7 75
F W Hogarth	14	7 75
A F Barri & Co	14	7 75
A F Hard	14	7 75
F D Simar	14	7 75
Bullis Bros	14	7 75
B C Gallup	14	7 75
C W Bishop	14	7 75
Hooker Bros	14	7 75
M A Lillibridge	13	10 75
Arnold, Maldowell & Co	14	7 75
L L Lillibridge	14	7 75
C A Dolley	14	7 75

Norwich Township.

W J Colegrove & Son	14	7 75

Otto Township.

Whitesville.

M L Bartlett	14	7 75
E Jackson	14	7 75
Abner Morse	14	7 75
J F McGibbeny	14	7 75

Duke Centre.

F J Covney	14	7 75
Phillips Beasley	14	7 75
Anderson, Otis & Co	11	15 75
James Moyer	14	7 75
J W Green	14	7 75
B Palmer	12	10 75
Chas Duke	13	15 75
Richard Bonhier	14	7 75
Williams & Bristol	14	7 75
Hoffman & Dairymple	12	10 75
Johnston & Lovel	12	10 75
Decker & Co	14	7 75
F D Chandler	14	7 75
Friedell & Pettite	14	7 75
Fletcher & Co	14	7 75
McGuire & Hill	14	7 75
C H Rathbun	14	7 75

Sergeant Township.

Hamlin & Townsend	12	10 75
Lawrence Bayar	14	7 75
Chas Newberg	14	7 75

Smethport Borough.

J C Hamlin	13	7 75
A B Armstrong	14	7 75
M L Armstrong	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
W H Rverspill	14	7 75
J P Wendel	14	7 75
C L Douglas	14	7 75
L Rogers	14	7 75
W T Ealin	13	10 75
Randall & Gilford	14	7 75
W D Gallup	14	7 75

Wetmore Township.

Joshua Davis	14	7 75
C V Gillis	14	7 75
Robt Lafferty	14	7 75
W E Blew	14	7 75
Bell Bros	14	7 75
J G & D Curtis	14	7 75
L B Hoffman	14	7 75
J D Leonard	14	7 75
Chas Lay	14	7 75

Bradford Borough.

[Billiards.]

Pa'mer & Jelm—3 tables		30 75
Benedict & Green, 3 "		
Mannisan & Shaver, 3 "		
Chas H Kohler, 3 "		
John Steele, 3 "		
Mitchell & Anderson 3 "		
" " Ten pin Alley		

[Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers.]

Bradford Borough.

Exon & Stone		30 75

Gilmor City.

E H Hoffman		30 75

Kendall Borough.

Abbey & Gean, 4 tables		30 75

Derrick City.

F. Storum & Willard, 3 tables		30 75

Gilmor City.

Martin McNoulty, 1 pigeonhole table.		30 75
Miller & Gable 2 tables		30 75

Red Rock.

B E Morton 2 tables		30 75

Custer City.

Thos. Campbell 4 tables		30 75

Ceres Township.

W L Starkweather 1 table		30 75

Eldred Township.

Ed Mullin 2 tables		30 75

Otto township.

Duke Center.

Sullivan & Bacon 4 tables		30 75

Bradford Borough.

[Restaurants.]

M Ball & Co	8	5 75

Kendall Borough.

W F Mason	8	5 75
G W Kimball	14	7 75
E G Wescott	8	5 75

Bradford township.

Sawyer City.

F B Steward	8	5 75
J G Martin	8	5 75

Custer City.

Dayton & Baker [Eating House.]		30 75
L B Carrington	8	5 75

Liberty township.

L B Bishop	8	5 75

I certify the above and foregoing to be a true list of dealers of merchandise in the county of McKean, as appraised by me for the year 1878.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissio

Farm, Garden, and Household.

Small Farms.

Many farmers have been ruined by a large farm, who might have acquired a competency with one of half the size.—Most farmers are anxious for large possessions, and many are thus betrayed into the error of taking a greater quantity of ground than they have the means of handling to advantage, in the delusive hope of acquiring those means but future savings; others from the vanity of holding more land than their neighbors. Then arises deficiency of stock, imperfect tillage and scanty crops, with all the consequences of rent, taxes, wages unpaid and debts piling up, and ruin finally caps the whole. While the farmer who prudently commences with only such a number of acres as he has the power of cultivating with proper effect, is certain of obtaining the full return from the soil, and not being burdened with more land than he can profitably employ, his engagements are within his means, and while enjoying present ease of mind, he lays the sure foundation for future prosperity.

How to use a Grindstone.

1st. Don't waste the stone by running it in water, nor allow it to stand in water when not in use, as it will cause a soft place.

2d. Wet the stone by dropping water on it from a pail suspended above the stone, and stop off the water when not in use.

3d. Don't let the stone get out of order, but keep it perfectly round by use of a piece of gas pipe or a hacker, or use a pair of the double-hung stones, which keep each other in order and are easily managed.

4th. Clean off all greasy tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit.

5th. When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample of the grit to the dealer to select by; a half ounce sample is enough, and it can be sent in a letter.

Gardening in France.

There are over 6,000 men, women and children engaged in growing early asparagus, lettuces, carrots, and the like in and about Paris. The rent of the land varies from $180 to $240 per acre, according to situation and irrigation plant.—These market gardens are comparatively small dimensions, and vary from 1¼ to 3½ acres in extent. Taking the smaller size, the plant necessary to carry on business costs nearly $2,500, including large and small bell glasses, straw mats, glazed lights, frames, tools, baskets, horse, cart, and other necessary materials. The regular workmen, it is said, earn an average pay of about forty cents per day, with board and lodging, all the year round. Extra men receive about seven cents per hour, women five cents. Most of the men come from other sections, not so much for the sake of the wages, which are low in France, but in order to learn a business which they can turn to profitable account when they return to their homes after two or three year's service.

Amiens claims to be one of the oldest market gardening towns in France, vegetables having been grown there in the twelfth century—hundreds of years before a cabbage was grown in England. There is at present about 250 acres under cultivation, the yearly produce of which averages about $650 per acre. The cabbages often weigh from 40 to 50 pounds, beet roots 20 to 25 pounds, black radishes 12 to 15 pounds, and the turnips from 12 to 20 pounds. A stretch of about fifteen miles of the north coast, near Rosculf, is celebrated for its early artichokes, onions, asparagus and potatoes. England takes every year about 500 tons of early vegetables and 2,000 tons of onions which is about one-third of the whole production. Four thousand souls make a comfortable living, and even grow rich, on the produce of some two thousand acres of land. Poitou, a neighboring province, has given its name to a gigantic cabbage much grown in western France, and largely used for cattle feeding. The leaves are carefully picked off in the autumn and at the end of winter, the plants being cut down in the spring. Gathered in this way, the Poitou cabbage will yield from 14 to 17 tons per acre.—*Boston Cultivator.*

LIQUID VACUUM.—When Thomas drove up to a house on Elizabeth street, to deliver the usual quart mixture, the man of the house kindly inquired: "Tom, how many quarts of milk do you deliver?"

"Ninety-one, sir."

"And about how many cows do you keep?"

"Nine, sir."

The gentleman made some remarks about an early spring, close of the Eastern war, and the state of the roads, and then asked:

"Tom, how much milk per day do the cows average?"

"Seven quarts, sir."

"Ah-um," said the gentleman, and moved off.

Thomas looked after his customer, scratched his head, and all at once grew pale, as he pulled out a short pencil and rapidly began to figure on the wagon cover.

"Nine cows is nine, and I set seven quarts down under the cows and multiply. That's sixty-three quarts of milk. I told him I sold ninety-one quarts of milk per day. Sixty-three from ninety-one leaves twenty-eight and none to carry. Now where do I get the rest of the milk? I'll be hanged if I haven't given myself away to one of my very best customers, simply by leaving a alarmed big cavity in these figgers to be filled with water!"

Cellars should be cleansed early in the spring of all decaying vetetables and uncleanly things. If neglected, they pollute the house, taint the atmosphere and engender disease.

To cure a hen of the setting fever you have only to to tie the hen to a stake near a path which is frequently traveled, giving a play of string of three or four feet. It is said that one days confinement in this way will effect a permanent cure.

It is bad economy to have a poor scrub of a horse on a farm that will soon tire out, when you can have a game, fast-walking horse that don't know what it is to tire, and that can get over more ground in a day than a scrub can get over in two days.

SCREENINGS.

There are 10,000 cabmen in London.

Boston has 2,327 licensed places to sell liquor.

Russia paid for her slice of Turkey $671,500,000.

Tom Thumb lends money at 12 per ct. interest.

Twenty-six gardeners are employed in the Vatican garden.

Swearing is no sin in house cleaning and stove moving time.

Domestic tragedies are the plays in many a present household.

Open the flood gates gently. Doctress Mary Walker is slowly mending.

Mother-in-law Morse seems to think better of Theodore than she did.

Broken hearts are mending by a female physician on Third avenue, New York.

The Philadelphia Permanent Exhibition will re-open with the flowers, on the first of May.

Inquique enjoyed forty-six earthquakes in five days, from January 23d to January 26th.

At a recent marriage in Nova Scotia the bridegroom was 75 and the bride 73 years of age.

One Kentucky editor calls another an "unadulterated cur." He must be a thoroughbred.

There is no need of a ream of paper to announce it, but Vinna Reame is to be married.

Thirty-three and a third per cent is a good discount, but fifty per cent would be much better.

Jarvis Lord says, that when a man once begins to go down hill, there is no telling where he will stop.

Newburyport. Mass., sent a full company to the Mexican war, and Caleb Cushing is the only survivor.

The monument to Stephen A. Douglas is nearly completed, and will be placed above his grave within the next six weeks.

The coast of Florida has but one Musquito Inlet, but the interior of Florida has a musquito bar for every bed-stead.

Binghamton *Times*: "The next floral attraction of the rambler will be wild honey suckles." Has trailing Arbutus played out?

Mr. James Gordon Bennet and sister gave a ball at Melton Mowbray, in the first week of April. Miss May's presence is not mentioned.

It will be unsafe for white folks to live in Baltimore. A yellow girl has been turning black, there. Only eight years were required to do it.

The new opera house project of the Binghamton moneyed men has tumbled to the ground. Pretty soon the old depot will tumble after it.

The innocents have arrived abroad, Bayard Taylor having contributed all his dinners to Old Neptune. The voyagers encountered tumultuous seas and many whales.

By reason of services done the Turks the Queen restores Col. Baker to his "former social rank." Col. Baker's proclivities well adapted him to the Turkish service.—*Graphic.*

Neither the shades of Peter, Paul, John Wesley, or all the Presbyteries or the Methodist Conferences shall prevent the Widow Van Cott from preaching. The widow thus flings down her glove; let the man, who dares take it up.

When Tennyson heard that our G. Washington Childs was preparing poetry for the American section of the Paris Exhibition, he withdrew from the contest, and is described as green with envy.

After Nasby has sold and resold the Toledo "Blade" about fourteen times more, and changed editors every time, the preasman will begin to find out some head center from whom to take orders.

Donn Platt has the frankness to confess that he never killed anybody; and he even does it with a brazenness and an unblushing effrontery worthy of an aged and experienced scoundrel.—[Buffalo Express.

The momentous question of spring bonnets.—Brown's wife: "One word more, dear. Would you trim it with blue feathers?" Robinson's wife: "Oh, I couldn't decide at once. Come to me to-morrow and we'll devote the whole day to it.—[Puck.

An India rubber baby, that sequeals like a human infant, has been invented. We don't know whether this fills a long felt want or not, but when it comes to falling out of the third story window it certainly possesses one great advantage over the flesh and blood article.

The first of the curious stories is floating through the press—the fight of old John Robinson's six elephants, why not seven, on a precarious Virginia bridge. As old John is not coming this way, this season, we make distant allusion to the item.

Salem *Evening Record*: "Women are knocking at the doors of our medical profession," says an exchange. That's all right; let 'em knock. We've had to get up many a night and knock at the medical profession's door for them. Anything for a change.

It must be John Quincy Adams. Boston is excited over the report of Rev. Father Fuller, that a distinguished man was soon to join the Roman Catholic Church. Gov. Rice, ex-Governor Chamberlain, and Longfellow, each and severally, deny the soft impeachment.

Just as a Michigan embezzler got straddle of the Canada line a detective nabbed him. But the officer didn't know what to do then. He hated to think that any act of his might precipitate two great powers into war, and, again, he disliked to let his prize go. At last accounts he was still debating in his mind.

It is very difficult to look at the picture in "Harper's Weekly" of Stanley and five negroes in a skiff fighting 340,859,823,817,922,384,600,000 savage negroes, all armed with repeating and breech-loading rifles, at ten paces, without yielding to the impression that either Mr. Stanley is given to prevarication, or the artist has misunderstood his figures.—[Burlington Hawkeye.

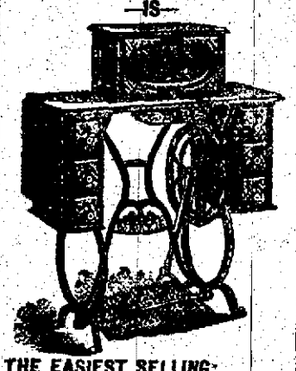
Prophetic.

Cavour, the dead Italian statesman, turns out to have been a prophet. He left on record, at his death, certain predictions, some of which have been fulfilled. He warned that Germany was to become a great power in Europe, and in his mind's eye saw the downfall of Napoleon III. He left a very remarkable statement as to the tendency towards religious liberalism, the ultimate result to be that Protestantism was to drift into a wide, hopeless sea of free thought, unlicensed practice and unlimited liberty of belief. The fundamental doctrines were to be upset, the safeguards removed, the direct teachings of Christ ignored and the world drift into a general condition of religious communism. The first part of the horoscope has come true, but we do not yet discern the fulfillment of a religious communism or that wild and extravagant freedom or license which he foretold. Of course we cannot tell what may come to pass, but the tendency of the Moody and Sankey preaching is towards the revival of the old-fashioned orthodoxy in all essentials. In New England that kind of preaching is holding its way bravely against unitarianism and universalism.

Surgeon A. L. Cox, who died at Chattanooga, was an eccentric and enthusiastic army physician in the late war. One day, soon after the battle of Antietam, he essayed to amputate the mangled limb of a Confederate soldier, and became so much absorbed in his delicate task that he did not notice that the man was dying. As he began sewing up the stump a hospital steward chanced along and said: "Doctor, there's no use going on, the man is dead." The surgeon looked up in surprise, and then said: "I am sorry that the poor fellow is dead, but there is one consolation about the matter—he has gone to heaven with a 'flap' that he can be proud of."

The White

—IS—



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THE BEST SATISFYING

Sewing Machine.

Its introduction and world-renowned reputation was the death-blow to high-priced machines.

THERE ARE NO SECOND HAND WHITE MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This is a very important matter, as it is a well-known and undisputed fact that many of the so-called first-class machines which are offered so cheap now-a-days are those that have been repossessed (that is, taken back from customers after sale) and rebuilt and put upon the market as new.

THE WHITE IS THE PEER OF ANY SEWING MACHINE NOW UPON THE MARKET.

IT IS MUCH LARGER THAN THE FAMILY MACHINES OF THE SINGER, HOWE AND WEED MAKE.

IT COSTS MORE TO MANUFACTURE THAN EITHER OF THE AFORESAID MACHINES.

ITS CONSTRUCTION IS SIMPLE, POSITIVE AND DURABLE.

ITS WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED.

Do not Buy any other before trying THE WHITE.

Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory.

AGENTS WANTED!

White Sewing Machine Co.,

CLEVELAND, O.

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla

For Scrofula, and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Eruptions and Eruptive diseases of the skin, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Blotches, Tumors, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration, and Uterine disease, Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, and for Purifying the Blood.

This Sarsaparilla is a combination of vegetable alteratives—Stillingia, Mandrake, Yellow Dock—with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most efficacious medicine yet known for the diseases it is intended to cure.

Its ingredients are so skilfully combined, that the full alterative effect of each is assured, and while it is so mild as to be harmless even to children, it is still so effectual as to purge out from the system those impurities and corruptions which develop into loathsome disease.

The reputation it enjoys is derived from its cures, and the confidence which prominent physicians all over the country repose in it, prove their experience of its usefulness.

Certificates attesting its virtues have accumulated, and are constantly being received, and as many of these cases are publicly known, they furnish convincing evidence of the superiority of this Sarsaparilla over every other alterative medicine. So generally is its superiority to any other medicine known, that we need do no more than to assure the public that the best qualities it has ever possessed are strictly maintained.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

IS THERE

TROUBLE

IN YOUR

FAMILY?

TAKE THE

MINER

AND SETTLE IT.

Lines of Travel.

McKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD

Time table went into effect Friday, March 8, 1878, at 5.34 o'clock a.m.

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Larrabee..... Leave	11.26 a.m	5.30 a.m
Frisbee.....	11.26	5.35 "
Farmers Valley.....	11.38	5.43 "
Smethport.....	11.55	6.00 "
Crosby.....	12.11 "	6.16 "
Colegrove.....	12.15	6.21 "
Hamlin.....	12.19 "	6.26 "
Wetmeg.....	12.44 "	6.46 "
Clermont..... Arrive	....	7.00 ....

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.
Clermont..... Leave	1.50 p.m	7.20 a.m
Wetmeg.....	1.55 "	7.30 "
Hamlin.....	1.46 "	7.40 "
Colegrove.....	1.50	7.56 " ....
Crosby.....	1.55 "	8.01 "
Smethport.....	2.13	8.25 ....
Farmers Valley.....	2.26	8.39 ....
Frisbee.....	2.36	8.51 ....
Larrabee..... Arrive	2.45	9.00 ....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.

S. V. GODDEN, *Superintendent.*

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, June 28th 1877, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia.....11.50 p. m
" " " Renovo.....11.00 a. m
" " " Emporium.....10.35 p. m
" " " St. Marys.....1.40 p. m
" " " Kane.....3.20 p. m
" " arr. at Erie.....7.35 p. m

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves Erie.....11.00 a. m
" " " Kane.....2.50 p. m
" " " St Marys.....5.18 p. m
" " " Emporium.....6.18 p. m
" " " Renovo.....8.50 p. m
" " arr. at Philadelphia.....7.05 a. m

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.

March 5, 1878.

TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.

NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Buffalo 7.15 a. m.—Mail.—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.02; Springbrook, 8.21; Elma, 8.18; Jamison's, 8.27; Aurora, 8.36; Wales, 8.43; Holland, 8.58; Protection, 9.02; Arcade, 9.15; Yorkshire, 9.22; Machias, 9.32; Franklinville, 9.43; Ischua, 9.56; Hinsdale, 10.11; Erie R'y Junct., 10.25, Olean, 10.30; Weston's, 10.38; Portville, 10.45; State Line, 10.53; Eldred, Pa., Larrabees, 11.16; Sartwell, 11.22; Turtle Point, 11.27; Port Allegany, 11.46; Liberty, 11.58; Keating, 12.05; Shippen, 12.22; P. M. Emporium, 12.55; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford at 12 m; Foster, 12.10 p.m.; at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R; at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4.35 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.52; Springbrook, 5.02; Elma, 5.06; Jamison's, 5.15; Aurora, 5.23; Wales, 5.30; Holland, 5.45; Protection, 5.55; Arcade, 6.09; Yorkshire, 6.17; Machias, 6.26; Franklinville, 6.42; Ischua, 7.00; Hinsdale, 7.14; Erie R'y Junct 7.27; Olean, 7.30; Weston's, 7.40; Portville, 7.47; State Line, 7.55; Eldred, 8.11; Larrabees, 8.21; Sartwell, 8.27; Turtle Point, 8.32; Port Allegany, 8.45; p.m; connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving in Bradford at 8.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.

Leave Port Allegany 6.35 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point, 6.48; Sartwell, 6.54; Larrabees, 7.02; Eldred, 7.21; State Line, 7.29; Portville, 7.34; Weston's, 7.42; Olean, 7.50; Erie R'y Junct. 8.04; Hinsdale, 8.18; Ischua, 8.31; Franklinville, 8.48; Machias, 9.06; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.25; Protection, 9.37; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.58; Aurora, 10.05; Buffalo, 10.50 a.m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 9.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 1.25 p.m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 1.41; Keating, 1.58; Liberty, 2.07; Port Allegany, 2.22; Turtle Point, 2.38; Sartwell, 2.43; Larrabees, 2.50; Eldred, 3.09; State Line, 3.17; Portville, 3.29; Weston's, 3.38; Olean, 3.50; Erie R'y Junct., 3.44; Hinsdale, 3.56; Ischua, 4.10; Franklinville, 4.27; Machias, 4.45; Yorkshire, 4.55; Arcade, 5.09; Protection, 5.17; Holland, 5.32; Wales, 5.38; Aurora, 5.46; Junction, 5.53; Elma, 5.57; Springbrook, 6.03; Ebenezer, 6.11; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as also the Jefferson & Buffalo R.R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway train from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Abstract of Time Table, Adopted November, 18, 1877.

PULLMAN'S BEST DRAWING ROOM and SLEEPING COACHES, combining all Modern Improvements, are run through without change between Salamanca, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Susquenda or Bridge, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago and New York. Hotel Dining Coaches between Chicago and New York.

EASTWARD.

STATIONS	No. 8, †	No. 12.*	No. 4.	No. 6.
D'kirk, Leave	1.05 p. m.	....	....	7.05a. m.
La Val. "	2.5 "	....	....	8.30 "
Cincin'l "	9.00 "	....	....	....
Clev'land "	7.00a. m.	....	....	....
Salam'ca "	5.00 p. m.	....	....	9.12 "
Olean "	4.20 "	....	....	10.30 "
Cuba "	4.30 "	....	....	10.33 "
Genesee "	5.20 "	....	....	11.50 "
Andover "	....	....	....	12.15 pm
Buffalo Arr.	....	....	....	....
Niag F'lls "	....	....	....	....
Hyde Leave	8.55am	6.35 pm	12.25am	1.05
Rhoda Arr.	10.35 "	8.40 "	2.50 "	4.00 "
Dayton "	12.35pm	10.55 "	4.50 "	7.30 "
Perrysb'g "	4.45 "	3.55 a m	9.05 "	....
New York "	7.55pm	7.25 a m	12.25p m	....

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS EASTWARD.

4.50 a m, except Sundays, from Dunkirk. Stopping at Sheridan 5.16, Forestville 5.22, Smith's Mills 5.37, Perrysburg 5.42, Dayton 5.55, Cattaraugus 6.04, Little Valley 6.23, Salamanca 6.35, Great Valley 10.07, Carrollton 10.21, Vandalia 11.00, Allegany 11.40, a m, Olean 12.02, Hinsdale 12.24, Cuba 1.25. Friendship 2.35. Belvidere 3.05, Phillipsville 3.40, Scio 4.05, Genesee 4.35, Andover 5.40, Alfred 6.28, Almond 6.55, and arriving at Hornellsville at 7.20 p m.

9.20, a m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 9.37, Forestville 9.50, Smith's Mills 10.06 Perrysburg 10.25, Dayton 10.40, Cattaraugus 11.02 Little Valley 11.17, a m, Salamanca 11.45, Great Valley 11.52, Carrollton 12.16, Vandalia 12.27, Allegany 12.40, Olean 1.05, Hinsdale 1.20, Cuba 2.22, Friendship 3.0, Belvidere 3.28, Phillipsville 3.50, Scio 4.22, Genesee 4.40, Andover 4.55, Alfred 5.10, Almond 5.34, arriving at Hornellsville at 6.05 p m.

6.15 p m, daily from Dunkirk, stopping at Sheridan 6.31, Forestville 6.42, Smith's Mills 6.56, Perrysville 10.18, Dayton 10.24, Cattaraugus 21.50, Little Valley 11.34 and arriving at Salamanca at 11.45 p m.

WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 3.*	No. 9. †	No.
New Y'k L've	7.00 p.m.	7.00 p.m.	9.00a.m.
P't Jervis "	10.55 "	11.35 "	12.10 pm
H'rville L've	8.10 a m	12.30 p m	8.55 pm
Andover L've	.....	1.15 p m	.....
Genesee "	9.17 "	1.34 "	9.07 pm
Cuba "	10.17 "	2.32 "	10.49 "
Olean "	10.30 "	2.50 "	11.10 "
G'd Valley "	11.11 "	3.38 "	.....
Salamanca Arr.	11.25 "	3.49 "	11.50 "
Cleveland "	7.20 p m	.....	.....
Cincinnati "	5.30 a m	.....	.....
G'd Valley L've.	11.57 p m	4.15 a m	12.23 am
Dunkirk Arr.	1.50 "	5.55 p m	2.20 "

ADDITIONAL LOCAL TRAINS WESTWARD

2.30 a m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 3.02, Olean 3.25, and arriving at Salamanca at 10.55 a m.

4.30 a m, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 5.00, Alfred 5.22, Andover 6.12, Genesee 7.23, arriving at Phillipsville 8.07, Belvidere 8.30, Friendship 8.58, Cuba 9.50, Hinsdale 10.15, Olean 10.30, Allegany 11.45, a m, Vandalia 12.27, Carrollton 12.10, Great Valley 1.30, Salamanca 1.55, Little Valley 2.02, Cattaraugus 3.35, Dayton 4.05, Perrysburg 4.22, Smith's Mills 4.42, Forrestville 5.08, Sheridan 5.27, and arriving at Dunkirk at 6.00 p m.

12.20 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Almond 12.50, Alfred 12.45, Andover 1.05, Genesee 1.24, Scio 1.38, Phillipsville 1.47, Belvidere 1.50, Friendship 2.00, Cuba 2.32, Hinsdale 2.57 Olean 3.30, Allegany 3.54, Vandalia 3.08, Carrollton, 3, 22, Great Valley 4.26, Salamanca 4.57, Little Valley 4.15, Cattaraugus 4.3, Dayton 6.35, Perrysburg 5.00, Smith's Mills 5.17, Forrestville 5.25, Sheridan 5.35, and arriving at Dunkirk 5.45, p m.

7.10 p m, daily, except Sundays from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 8.01, Belvidere 8.30, Olean 9.05, Carrollton 9.45, and arriving at Salamanca at 9.00 p m.

8.55 p m, daily from Hornellsville, stopping at Genesee 9.57, Belvidere 10.10, Cuba 10.49, Olean 11.05, Salamanca 11.55, Little Valley 12.13, Cattaraugus 12.47, and arriving at Dunkirk at 2.30 nm.

* Daily.

† Daily between Salamanca and New York.

‡ Daily between Port Jervis and Dunkirk.

Tickets to all points at the very Lowest Rates, for sale at the Company's offices.

Baggage will be checked only on tickets purchased at the Company's offices.

JOHN D. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pas'ger Agent.

Miscellaneous.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

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HARDWARE

STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.

THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Castors, Bell Cords, Beef Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Butts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Bootjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Bull Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,

Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Curry combs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,

Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Harps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Sad, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pullers,

Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Ropes, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saucepans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops — Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Shot, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spoons, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Tea Caths, Tubes, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

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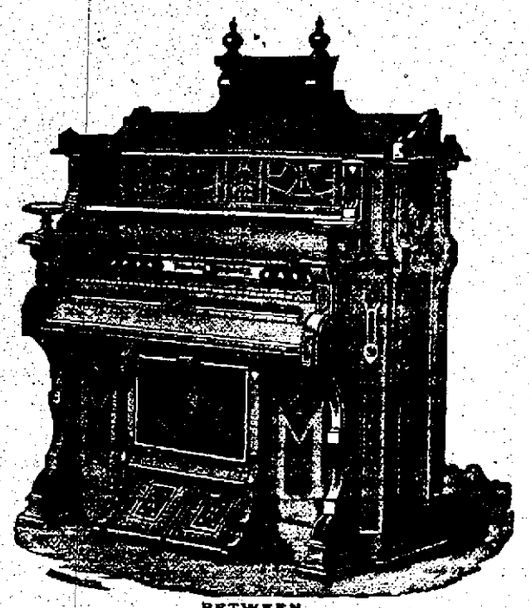

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